AMERICAN CHEMIST.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,

EMBRACING THE

"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT,"
AND "NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN."

VOL. XI.—No. 3. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1876. PRICE, PER YEAR, $3.

Libby, Bartlett & Kimball,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paraffine Oils and Wax,

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Offices: 118 and 120 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FACTORIES: Dalevan Street, Brooklyn.
Wolcott, Ferris and Conover Streets, Brooklyn.
332, 334 and 336 Front Street, New York.

LOUISIANA OIL CO.,

NEW ORLEANS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crude and Extra Quality Refined Yellow

COTTON SEED OILS.

COTTON SEED MEAL, CAKE AND LINT.

SIMMONDS & GILDEMEISTER,

53 BEAVER STREET.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF

Linseed Cake, Flaxseed, Cottonseed Cake,

COTTONSEED OIL,

AND OTHER WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PRODUCE,
For sale here or for shipment to LONDON and LIVERPOOL to their friends
Messrs. SIMMONDS, HUNT & CO.

J. V. LEWIS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cotton Seed Oils,

Winter Yellow, Winter White, Summer Yellow, Summer White Oils.

YELLOW AND WHITE

COTTON SEED STEARINE, SOAP STOCK, &C.

Works: 113 to 133 *East Sixth Street, Cincinnati.*

Orders from Jobbers and Manufacturers Solicited.

GLOBE OIL CO.,

Successors to

SKINNER, STEEL & CO.,

Parkersburg, W. Va.,

Producers and holders of the Largest and Best Stock of

Pure Natural West Virgina Oils,

28½°, 29°, 30° and 31° GRAVITY. Only sellers of

Old Standard Globe Oil.

R. J. THOMPSON & CO., Agents.

AT THE OLD STAND OF

WILLIAM. H. BOYD & CO., 134 Front Street, New York.

Pyrolusite Manganese Co.,

MINERS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS OF HIGH TEST

Crystallized Black and Gray Oxides of

MANGANESE,

Ground, Granulated, and especially prepared to suit all branches of the home trade.
Warranted to contain from 70 to 90 per cent per Oxide of Manganese, and to give satisfaction with regard to price and quality.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERFINE FLOATED

Standard Barytes,

Office 214 Pearl St., New York.

Tessier's Cod Liver Oil,

Manufactured for the last Twenty years by Messrs. P. & L. TESSIER, St. Johns, Newfoundland. Imported expressly for bottling. Quality guaranteed superior to any other manufacture. Constantly on hand by Messrs. TESSIER's sole agents.

PERKINS & JOB.

91 State street, Boston. 27 South street, New York.

W. A. Ross & Brother,

56 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

COD LIVER OIL,

Prime Winter Strained Newfoundland,

IN GOOD IRON-BOUND BARRELS, 45 GALLONS.

ILSLEY, DOUBLEDAY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Bidwell's Axle Grease,

ORIGINAL LEHIGH METALLIC PAINT,

Also Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS. VARNISHES, ETC.,

254 Pearl Street, New York.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glue and Curled Hair, Sand and Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Ground Emery,

Felting and Felt Hair for Covering Steam Pipes and Boilers and for Lining Refrigerators.

STORES—New York, 67 Beekman St. Philadelphia, 730 Market St.
Boston, 142 Milk St. Chicago, 182 Lake St.

UNION OIL COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,

Incorporated A. D. 1856, Manufacturers of

White (Odorless) Winter Cottonseed Oil,

Yellow Winter Cottonseed Oil--Extra Quality.

Cottonseed Meal and Cake,

Fulling and Scouring Soaps,

of superior quality, and warranted of uniform strength. The only manufacturers and exclusive proprietors of the well-known brands—

PURE SALAD OIL **OLIVE FLAVORED OIL**

SALAD OIL IN BOTTLES—Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.

CRUDE OIL DEPARTMENT—Gretna Mills, New Orleans, La.
REFINERY—Providence, R. I.

For quotations, circulars and further information, address

LYMAN KLAPP, Agent,

No. 203 & 205 INDIA ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

A. A. Maginnis' Sons,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Refined, Crude, Bleached,

COTTON SEED OIL,

Oil Cake, Meal, Reginnings

AND

SOAPS.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton Seed Oil and Cake, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

S. W. KNOWLES,

181 Front St., cor. of Burling Slip.

MANUFACTURER, **OILS.** COMMISSION MERCHANT.

SPERM, WHALE, SEAL, SEA ELEPHANT, FISH, COD, BANK, STRAITS, LARD, GREASE, TALLOW, NEATSFOOT. COTTON SEED, RAPE SEED, MUSTARD SEED PARAFFINE, W. Va. LUBRICATING, ROSIN, ETC.

Paid Up Capital, - - - - $300,000.

MERIAM & MORGAN

PARAFFINE COMPANY,

Cleveland, O.,

Manufacturers of Refined Paraffine Wax, Cold Pressed Paraffine Oils, Axle Grease, and a large line of other Lubricating Oils.
Principal Office—No. 87 Central Way, Cleveland, O.
Branch Office—No. 110 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
New York Agents—WAKEMAN & FIERZ, No. 143 Front St., New York.

LEONARD BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

BROKERS IN OIL

No. 14 CEDAR STREET

New York

Lehigh Brown Metallic Paint

Unreservedly the best preserver of IRON, TIN and WOOD. Free from sulphur and Clay.

Manufactured by the

Lehigh Metallic Paint Works,

A. REICH, Proprietor.

214 PEARL STEET, NEW YORK.

Three Prize Medals, 1869, '70, '71.

Insurance on Whaling Fleets.

It is not probable that the experience of the past five years will infuse into the minds of marine underwriters any special desire to take risks on Arctic whalers. Five years ago the extraordinary number of thirty-two vessels were caught and crushed to atoms in the Okhotsk Sea, and recently—August 25th—twelve others were abandoned inclosed with ice, near Point Barrow, in the Arctic Ocean. Of the former fleet not a vestige has ever been found, and the captains of the lately nipped whalers have no hope of ever again seeing even a fragment of their ships. The narratives of sufferings endured by he survivors is harrowing in the extreme, vividly descriptive of the perils encountered by those who "go down to the sea in ships." Our present duty, however, is to institute some little inquiry into the causes which have possibly contributed to bring about such diassters, and this we do with a full appreciation of the delicacy and difficulty of such a task, certainly with no intention of criticising the unfortunate sufferers, but in the hope that our reflections may lead to such discussion as may eventuate in diminishing the probabilities of such catastrophes. As a rule, our whaling fleet is composed of old merchantmen that have served their full time in that line of business, outlived their ratage, and can be obtained for a comparative trifle. These vessels undergo a certain amount of repairs, and are fitted out for their new business with the usual appliances for Arctic whaling, such as boats and boat materials, try-works, etc. At least one-half the crew are landsmen of very indifferent seamen, who are expected to become experts in the course of a three years' cruise. The other half is made up of experienced whalers and others trained to that special calling. Instead of regular wages nearly every man, from the captain down, receives a certain "lay," or proportion of the catch, which acts as a stimulant to effort. By reason of this premium for endeavor risks are incurred and desperate chances taken whenever the whales abound and catching is brisk. We learn from the statement given to the public by the ship-wrecked mariners of the lately-lost fleet, that "on the evening of the 20th of August, five days before the catastrophe, whales made their appearance off Cape Smythe, and that during the next three days plenty of whales were seen." And again, "whales were plentiful among the heavy ice, but the fear of being closed in the pack, or on the land, was constantly before us, yet *the business was carried on with all the activity possible.*" With well-grounded dread of being crushed by the threatening ice, in a mere rift of clear water extending but a few miles and with almost the positive knowledge that a change of wind to the westward would drive the terrible bergs upon them, the business of catching whales was carried on with all the activity possible. The chances were incurred, and the forfeit exacted.

There are certain underwriting companies in New York and New England that make it a specialty to insure whaling vessels. Few outside their number would take those risks, and they have generally been quite successful; but they seem to have become careless in some respects, particularly in regard to the sea-going worthiness of the craft engaged in Arctic whaling. The fleet, once upon the ground, shortens sail and cruises under easy canvas, while the crews, being large in number, are easily capable of managing the vessels at all times. These considerations promote confidence on the part of the underwriters, often beyond reasonable limits. As we have sadly verified, this over confidence not unfrequently results in crushing disaster. What seems to be needed is a better, stauncher class of vessels, fitted to contend against ordinary ice floes, and fast enough to work to windward with far more rapidity than the style of craft now constituting the whaling fleet. The method of recompensing the crews may be modified with advantage. If the vessels were furnished with engines and propellors of moderate power, to be employed only in cases of extreme necessity, the public would not be horrified from time to time with terrific disasters to the Arctic fleet. In proof of this we quote again from the accounts of the survivors who reached San Francisco in the bark Florence. They say that on August 23d, when they found themselves obliged to abandon catching whales, and strove to make the open sea, "we continued beating to southwest, in shore, standing close in and then off the ice. In the afternoon the wind commenced hauling to the south of west, and still we had hopes of reaching the open sea. At sunset we came to the open sea, when we could beat no further, and so shortened sail and lay in an open space all night, hoping the wind would die out; but this was a vain hope, for the wind hauled still further south, causing the current to set strong to the northeast." It is manifest that if the vessels had been supplied with even a very small amount of steam power they would all have escaped. The money loss is estimated at nearly three millions of dollars, which, with many valuable lives, and the reputation of the whaling service, would have been saved by a very moderate outlay of not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars for the entire fleet.

Pipe Lines and Oil Transportation.

The earliest wells struck in the oil region being on the banks of the rivers and creeks, there was but little trouble in transporting the oil to Pittsburgh, which was the earliest market and distributing point. Flat boats loaded with the oil in barrels, and sometimes in bulk, transported the oil down the stream. On the creeks "pond freshets" were employed to float the boats when loaded with oil. The boats were towed up the creeks, the horses wading through the bed of the stream, and arrangements having been made with the mill owners at the head of the creeks, the surplus waters of the ponds were let into the stream, and on the artificial freshet, which resulted, the laden barges were floated to the river. 40,000 barrels have been "taken out" on a single freshet, and at one time 1,000 boats, besides 30 steamers were employed on the creek and river.

With the development of territory away from the river this method would not answer, and recourse had to be had to land carriage to get the oil to the river for transportation. "Oil Creek Mud" is a substance that, for a useless one, attained a most unenviable notoriety, and the curses that have been vented on it were enough to cause a whole legion of angels to weep.

In the difficulty experienced in transporting oil the producers naturally turned to the means used to convey other fluids such as water, and this, in connection with the idea of extending the casing of the wells, led to the first idea of using pipes. It is claimed that the first oil ever piped in the world was transported by Mr. Benedict, of Enterprise, who managed a number of wells at Rouseville soon after the terrible fire in 1861, where he received burns that disfigured him for life. Subsequently the managers of the Oil Creek Railway, believing it altogether impracticable able to extend the road below Miller Farm, laid several miles of pipe to connect with the enormous wells further down stream. The pipe was of cast iron four or five inches in diameter, such as is used for water works, and was laid down the bed of the Creek to Oil City, and the whole line was completed, at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars, before any person thought of testing it. The first attempt to run oil proved its utter worthlessness as a means of conveyance, the fluid exuding from every joint in the most reckless manner, quite regardless of consequences.

In 1865 Mr. Samuel Vansyckle conceived the idea of extending the tubing of the well to the station desired, and laid the first line of two inch tubing, six miles in length, from Shamburg to Miller's Farm, having two intermediate pumping stations which were afterwards abandoned as unnecessary.

Later experiments demonstrated the superiority of the ordinary tubing, which was almost universally employed in the construction of pipe lines until 1873, when the United Pipe Company introduced three inch casing on a line extending from Modoc to Raymilton, an example followed more recently by the Conduit and other new organizations of this description.

The success of the line mentioned led to the laying of others, until the whole oil region is interlaced in all directions with them.

But little need be said as to the construction of these lines. The pipe used is what is known as lap-welded or butt-welded tubes, averaging from two to six inches in diameter, with wrought iron screw couplings. This pipe is laid on the surface of the ground, along roads or across the country indiscriminately, following contour of the country up hills and down valleys. To allow for expansion and contraction the pipe is laid, not in a straight line between any two points, but in curves, the curves not being so great but that the force of contraction will draw the pipe without breaking it.

There are but few gravity pipes, the oil being generally forced through the lines by pumping, the number, location and size of the pumps being determined by the levels or grades of the pipe. The average capacity of the lines is 1500 barrels per day, some going as high as 3000.

Petroleum Changed into Electricity and Light.

Professor W. A. Anthony, in the course of a recent series of experiments with an electrio-magnetic machine of the Gramme pattern, made the following interesting observations:

The electric machine was driven by a five horse Brayton petroleum oil-engine. The engine consumed a little over six and a half lbs. of crude petroleum per hour. The lamp used in the engine, by which the explosive mixture is fired, had a one inch flat wick, and consumed 29-8 grammes (459 grains) of oil per hour. The power resulting from the motion of the engine when applied to the electric machine, produced a stream of electricity or electric light, having an illuminating power equal to that of 234 of the lamps mentioned, showing that three times more light may be produced from a given quantity of oil, if its energy is converted first into mechanical power and then into electricty, than if the oil is directly burned in a lamp.

Whale Oil.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

During the past summer about 20 vessels have been cruising in the Arctic, 12 of which were expected to rendezvous here, and the remainder at the Hawaiian Islands. Thus far only two have arrived, namely, Osmanli and Florence, and no more are expected. The Osmanli arrived on the 18th with 310 barrels oil, and sailed on the 19th for a cruise off Cape St. Lucas. The Florence arrived on the 21st with 720 bbls oil. As no more whalers are to arrive this season, there will be no shipments to New Bedford, and the local wants of the market for whale oil will have to be met, as far as possible, with supplies from the coast of California. It was expected that this season's fleet from the Arctic would bring 12,000 bbls oil. The market is therefore short to the above extent.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
Parkersburg, West Virginia.
S. P. WELLS, PROPRIETOR.

ORIGINAL

Manufacturer of the celebrated High Fire Test West Virginia Lubricating Oil. Absolutely pure, and always reliable.

Also proprietor of the "*EUREKA*" brand, and dealer in Strictly Natural West Virginia Lubricating Oil.

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Josiah Macy's Sons,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
189 and 191 Front Street, New York.

AGENTS AND DEALERS IN THE FOLLOWING:
SPERM, LARD, WHALE, COTTONSEED AND ELAIN OILS.
SPERM, PATENT, PARAFFIN AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES
PRIME LARD STEARINE AND WESTERN TALLOW.
CLEMENT'S STARCH IN BARRELS, made expressly for manufacturers' use
OSCEOLA STARCH IN BOXES AND BARRELS, for family use.
L. Z. O. OXIDE OF ZINC.
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PRODUCE SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CALIFORNIA REFINED BORAX, Cases and Bbls.

J. J. POWERS,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
Manufacturer of
CRUDE AND EXTRA QUALITY REFINED YELLOW
Cotton Seed Oils,
COTTON SEED MEAL, CAKE AND LINT.

J. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Commission and Brokerage,
No. 18 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
P. O. Box 1556.
Cotton Seed Oils and Oil Cake a specialty.

AHRENBECK BROS.,
PROPRIETORS OF
Callahan Oil Works,
HEMPSTEAD, TEXAS.
Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Oil and Cake, Flour and Corn Meal

OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, Nov. 7.

Linseed oil is again higher, and there are some parties who ask an advance of several cents on our quotations. We heard of no large sales, but jobbing lots sell at 60c@61c.

Mustard seed oil is jobbing at 75c, large lots would have to sell at less.

Rape seed oil is jobbing at $1 for domestic.

Whale and sperm oils are firm, but there is not much demand for manufactured.

Lard oil is not over plenty here, as the sales in the West are free. The city makers are well sold up at 85c for prime, with sales of 300 bbls, including "Macy's." Most of the oil is called winter test, but probably but little will stand 42 degrees. Strictly winter is held at 97½c@$1, with 25 bb'ls sold. There is a good demand for No. 1, with 100 bbls good reported at 67½@70c.

Crude cottonseed oil is firm, with only a moderate supply coming forward, which is taken on arrival for refining at 39c, at which price further lots could probably be placed.

Yellow summer oil is generally firm on the spot at 48@50c, as the supply at the moment is not large, but we hear that transactions have been done for delivery at 47c, and some off quality can be had at less.

Winter yellow oil is not plenty, but there will shortly be a full supply, as the largest manufacturer has now a stock of crude. Sales are making at 51c; white 55c.

Menhaden oil is easier and lower since last week, on account of the larger catch of fish at Barren Island and Narragansett Bay. We hear at the close, however, that the fish are falling off and poorer yielding only 5 to 6 gallons per thousand. We hear of sales of 650 barrels, ranging from 38 to 42½c, as to quality, with 40c about the top price that any buyer would pay, and we hear that any bids made for round lots are much below this figure.

Banks and straits oils are firm as they had not advanced in proportion to the crude.

Cod oil is steady with 50 bbls domestic at 51c, and English jobbing at 63c.

Cocoanut oil is steady with the cargo of the Sappho just in sold before arrival. The stock of all kinds except Cuban is very light. Jobbing sales of Ceylon and Cuban 10½, Cochin at 12¾. There is no domestic.

Palm oil is a shade easier with a moderate demand. Last sale in Boston 8¼c; here 8¾c@9c is asked.

Red oil very dull with only a jobbing demand at 54 @56c for saponified and 57c for elaine.

Olive oil is scarce and at the close is difficult to obtain in other than 2@5 bbls lots at from $1 25 to $1 35 as all the parcels to be had amounting to 10000 gallons were taken on private terms.

Paraffine oils are firm with a small stock, but dull.

West Virginia oils are in moderate demand, with a steady price ruling for most grades, though some grades are plenty.

OIL CAKE.

The market is firm, but quiet, with few transactions at the present time. Holders ask $39 for Western bag.

SEEDS.

Calcutta linseed is firm, with further sales of 3,000 bags at $2 gold, and $2 05 gold is now asked. Domestic seed is coming in quite freely, but had mostly been sold on contract. We heard of 2,000 bushels sold on dock at $1 60, and last week 12,000 bushels sold from second hands at $1 62½.

Price Current.

Oils—Duty in gold: Olive in casks, 25c; Salad, in boxes or flasks, $1; Linseed or Flaxseed, 7½ lb to gallon 30c. Hemp Seed, 23c; Cotton Seed, 30c per gallon Neats' Foot, Sperm, Whale, Seal, and other Fish of Foreign Fisheries, 20 per cent ad val; Cocoa Nut free; Crude Petroleum, 20c, Refined, 40c per gallon; astor, $1 per gallon.

The following are cash prices for round lots.

Linseed crushers, prices ℔ gal., in casks.	60	@	61
Linseed, in bbls	60	@	61
Linseed, boiled, ℔ do., in bbls	65	@	66
Linseed, refined, ℔ do., in bbls	65	@	66
Mustard Seed, per gal	70	@	75
Rapeseed 'per gal, in cans		@	
Do. " in bbls		@1	00
Whale, crude, Northern, ℔ do., in casks in New Bedford		@	75
Whale, crude, Southern, ℔ do., in casks		@	6
Whale, Spring make, natural		@	
Whale, Spring make, Bleached		@	
Whale, natural winter, ℔ do., do	70	@	72
Whale, bleached winter, ℔ do., do	73	@	75
" double bleached	80	@	85
Sperm, crude, prime, ℔ gal., in casks... New Bedford	1 48	@1	50
Sperm, Spring make, Natural		@	
Sperm, " make, Bleached		@	
Sperm, natural winter, ℔ do., bbls		@1	65
Sperm, bleached winter, ℔ do., do		@1	78
Lard Oil prime winter, ℔ do., do	87½	@90	
Do. present make, with ice	83½	@	85
Do. weather made		@	
Lard Oil, No. 1 ℔ do.,	65	@	68
Lard Oil, No. 1, Extra	70	@72½	
Lard Oil, No. 2 ℔ do., do	60	@62½	
Cotton Seed crude prime	39	@	40
Cotton Seed, yellow Southern, ℔ do., do.	47	@	50
Cotton Seed, do. refined winter, ℔ do., do	51	@	52
Cotton Seed, pure salad, ℔ do., do	52½	@	55
Cotton Seed, white winter, ℔ do., do		@	55
Cotton Seed, do. summer		@	
Menhaden, select light	40	@	42
Menhaden, select light, strained	45	@	46
" Bleached	48	@	50
Menhaden, choice brown	38	@	40
Menhaden, inferior to dark	36	@	
Bank Oil		@	44
Straits Oil		@	45
Sod Oil, English	55	@	60
Sod Oil, American	50	@	
Cod Oil, Domestic	52	@	55
Cod Oil, Newfoundland		@	63
Cod Liver Oil	1 10	@1	15
Degras, per lb		@	6
Olive, Sicily	1 25	@1	35
" Spanish, "	1 25	@1	35
" Marseilles,"		@	
Neatsfoot, lubricating	90	@1	20
Neatsfoot, No. 1	70	@	80
Neatsfoot, No. 2	60	@67½	
Horse oil	65	@	70
Palm, Accra, ℔ lb	8¾	@	9
" Sherbro, ℔ lb		@	
Cocoanut, Cuban		@10½	
" Ceylon		@10½	
" Cochin		@12½	
" Baracoa	9¼	@10	
" Domestic		@	
Red Oil, saponified	54	@	56
Red Oil, Western (Elaine)		@	57
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 25 gravity	29	@	30
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 28 gravity	24	@	26
Paraffine Oil, 25 gravity (Cleveland) M & M		@	30
Paraffine, 25 gravity, Pittsburg	29	@	30
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 30 'gravity		@	
Neutral"		@	35
Ollvene	35	@	40
Paraffine Gas Oil		@	15
Rosin Oil, first run	14½	@	15
Rosin Oil, second run	17½	@	18
Rosin Oil, third run	20½	@	21
Rosin Oil, fourth run	23	@	25
Deodorized		@	19
Tallow Oil City(repressed)	80	@	82
Tallow Oil, western do	72	@	75
West Virginia, pure, 28½ gravity	32	@	4
West Virginia, pure, 29 gravity	27½	@	30
West Virginia, pure, 30 gravity	22½	@27½	
West Virginia, reduced, 28 gravity	24	@	26
" " " 29 gravity	23	@	25
Steam reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	25	@	27
" " " 29 gravity	24	@	26
Dry heat reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	23	@	25
" 29 gravity	23	@	25
Steam refined cylinder	75	@85	

Oil Cake—

City Thin Oblong, in bbls. (gold), ℔ ton.		@	
City Thin Oblong, in bags (gold)	39 00	@40	00
Western Thin oblong, dom. (currency)	38 50	@39	00
Cotton Seed, decorticated in N. Orleans		@	

Seeds—Duty, Linseed, ℔ bush. of 56 lb..30c. gold

Calcutta Linseed. gold, ℔ bush..		@	2 05
Bombay " " "		@	
Domestic, per bush. currency		@1	62

Domestic Receipts.

Our readers will hereafter find these on page 13, following our table of imports.

OBITUARY.

LUDLOW D. CAMPBELL.

We are very sorry to learn of the death of the above named gentleman, a junior member of the firm of Campbell & Thayer. Mr. Ludlow D. Campbell was a young gentleman highly respected, and one who had endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, and we among others will greatly feel the loss of so good a friend.

LARD.

Western has been moderately active during the past week, and prices are about steady. The price at the opening was 10c for spot lots, and at the close lots are offering a trifle better, owing to a small supply. City has ruled rather steady with a fair jobbing demand to be noted. At the opening holders were asking 9⅞c, but in sympathy with Western the price has also become steadier, and on Monday parcels were being taken at 10c. Stearine is dull and unchanged, with holders offering at 10¼@10½c, the latter for prime lots.

—:o:—

TALLOW.

There is not much to be noted in this market except a rather better feeling on the part of holders who are now asking 8¾@8⅞c, though with very little being taken at the higher figures except in a small way. At the close holders are offering at 8¾@8⅞c, with sales of about 450,000 lbs.

—:o:—

PETROLEUM.

There is but little change to note in this market. The demand still continues small, owing to principal buyers holding off. Prices are as last reported. Refined is still held at 26c, and this is paid for jobbing parcels. Crude is easy, and at the close holders are offering at 12c for bulk and 16c for shipping order. Cases still rule firm, and 30c is the best figure. Naphtha is in rather small demand, with prices still quoted at 14c for city.

—.o:—

NAVAL STORES.

The market has been moderately active during the week and business is rather increasing. Spirits of turpentine have sold fairly, and opening on Tuesday at 37c became rather firmer on Thursday, holders asking 39c and at this figure a small amount of business was done. The market is firm in tone, with parcels offering at 38½c at the close on Monday. Rosins are rather steady in price, and for strained, values still rule firm with only a small demand to be noted at the close which is being supplied at $2@$2 10. Tar is selling fairly and rules steady at $2 25@$2 50 as to quality. Pitch is quiet and held at $2 12½c.

—:o:—

Naval Stores.

Spirits Turp., merchantable order. ℔ gal		@	38½
" " shipping order		@	39
" " from store		@	40
Rosins, common strained. ℔ bbl	2 00	@2	05
" good do	2 05	@2	10
" low, No. 2		@2	15
" good do	2 20	@2	35
" low, No. 1	2 45	@2	75
" good do	3 00	@3	25
" pale	3 50	@4	75
" extra pale	4 00	@4	50
" window glass	5 00	@7	00
Tar, Washington	2 12½	@2	25
" Newbern	2 12½	@2	25
" Wilmington	2 25	@2	37½
Pitch	2 00	@2	12½

New Use for Refined Oil.

A new use to which petroleum oil can be put is found in the preparation of the beds for growing tobacco Hitherto it has been the practice to burn off the remnants of the old crop before setting in the new, by means of cordwood, as much as thirty cords of wood being necessary to a bed of a 1,000 yards square. It has now been found that the work can be more quickly and better done by means of refined oil. one gallon being sufficient to treat 100 square yards with. The way to use the oil is described thus: The bed is first to be cleared off, as if for burning by wood in the old way. After this is done the oil must be applied evenly and uniformly from a watering pot. As soon as the oil is thus applied, the match is to be touched and the job is done. The latter part of the work must be done quickly, in order to avoid danger to person. If it be desirable to burn deeper, before applying the oil hoe up the bed, and then proceed as above directed. The oil will penetrate the soil as far as it is worked by the hoe, and will burn as deep as the oil penetrates. It is thought that the oil can be used with equal value in the preparation of ground for early vegetables by warming it, and giving the stimulus supposed to be given by guanos, besides being destructive to worms and insects.—*Titusville Herald.*

Western Oil Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

OILS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THOMAS SUGDEN,
Manufacturer of
Worsted Press Bagging,
FOR
OIL MILLS,
LOWELL, - - MASS.

CASH PAID
FOR
Cottonseed Soap Stock
AND
TANK BOTTOMS
BY THE
Holbrook Mf'g Co.,
Manufacturers of Soaps, Saponaire and Wool Scourers, for the manufacture of Flax, Cotton Linen, Silk, Woolen and Worsted Goods.
OFFICE, 44 WEST BROADWAY.
P. O. Box, 5,592.

F. L B. MAYHEW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sperm, Elephant, Whale and Lard
OIL,
Sperm, Patent Sperm, Wax,
Paraffine, and Adamantine
CANDLES
—:o:—
Crude and Refined Paraffine, Pure Bleached Beeswax, Spermaceti, Whale Foots, and Oil Soap.
—:o:
140 Front street, New York.

R. H. NUTT'S SONS & CO.,
PATENT
OIL PRESS MAT,
AND
Bagging Manufacturers
For Linseed, Cotton Seed, Rape Seed, Mustard Seed, Sperm and Stearine Candles,
18 WATER ST., BROOKLYN
Near Fulton Ferry.

PAINT MARKET.

New York, Tuesday Ev'g, Nov. 7.

Trade is pretty good considering the nearness of the elections, with a fair amount of jobbing transactions, but there are very few large parcels moving. A feature in the market is the new scale of prices adopted by the manufacturers of quicksilver vermilion and the withdrawal of the restriction which manufacturers endeavored to impose on dealers. We opposed the idea of manufacturers dictating the prices at which dealers should sell their goods; we claimed then, and claim now, that, as manufacturers regulate the price entirely to suit themselves, they should be satisfied with the profit they make in selling the dealers, and if the dealers chose to sell at less than cost, or give their goods away, it was none of the manufacturers' business. These restrictions have not worked at all, and manufacturers have issued the following circular, which removes all restrictions:

New York, Nov. 1st, 1876.

In consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed by many of our customers, from this date there will be no rebate allowed to purchasers of our quicksilver vermilion (upon pledge not to sell below the scale of prices), and the following has been adopted as our scale of prices, to take effect at once.

The price for quicksilver vermilion has been reduced to 65c gold for 1,000 lb lots, which is very low, and as there has been a large advance in quicksilver all over the world, we think it probable that before the middle of the month manufacturers will be obliged to advance the price again. Carmine is not higher, but the manufacturers do not offer large lots; the demand is dull, however.

English white leads firm. The lot of 200 bbls English V Red, of an outside brand, was taken out of the market as a parcel and jobbed in lots of 25 and 50 bbls, at an average price of 1.60 currency. Cookson's V Red selling as wanted at 1.85. Barytes quiet, and no foreign offered or sold since our last. A good demand is reported for American zinc of off color, with considerable sales. French zinc is slow of sale, and parties storing rather than sell at offers that are being made. We quote 8¼c for Paris; L. Z. O. from 8¼c to 8⅜c. Umbers slow of sale, with the market well supplied. Burnt Italian Siennas in good supply; raw scarce and wanted. Whiting dull at 50c for common. This price could be shaded for a lot. French ochres in better supply through the arrival of steamer with a lot of Rochell on board, and the market is easier, though of Havre there is none to be had.

The following will show the total imports of paints for week ending Nov. 4:

Asphaltum 120 tons; do. 36 hhds; barytes 40 hhds; bronze powder 7 cs; chalk 355 tons; Dutch metal 8 cs; glue 41 cks; manganese 5 cks; terra alba 40 tns; white lead 183 pkg-; paint 21 kegs; Persian red 6 cks; varnish 75 pkgs; vermilion 1 ck; ochre 100 cks; plumbago 506 bbls; zinc oxide 270 bbls.

The exports since January 1, 1876, are as follows:

	Pkgs.	Values.
Oxide of Zinc	2702	$38 587
White Lead	452	2,932
Red Lead	10	93
Ultramarine	33	1495
Vermillion	30	2,012
Paints not spec	3621	14,038
Varnish	1635	29,178

City brands of lead in oil are in fair request, jobbing at 10@10½. Dry can be had at 8½@9c. English BB; sales 5 tons sold at 10⅜@10½c gold on dock. There are sales reported to arrive of 10 tons F B & W at 9⅞c gold.

Venetian Red—There is a good supply with a fair demand. Bell Brand selling at 1¾c; Cookson's is selling as wanted at $1 85.

American zinc in good demand with sales of 150 bbls off color at 5½c. We quote 5⅞@6 for good grades.

French zinc is quiet but firm, with a sale of 50 bbls at 8⅜c @8½ gold for V M and 8¼c@8⅜ gold for L Z O.

Chalk has ruled firm with sales of 300 tons at $2 00.

Whiting is in fair demand at 50c for common, with a sale of 100 bbls at 50c. Gilders has sold to the extent of 75 bbls at 75c.

Umber.—Raw lump Turkey is now jobbing from store at 1⅞@2c per lb.

Orange mineral is jobbing at steady prices, with sales of 5 tons F B & W. at 10¾c@11c gold; small lots sell at 11½c gold.

English red lead in single packages is selling at 9½c gold, American 8¼c currency.

Ochre in better supply and there have been jobbing sales of Rochell, at $1 50 @$1 60.

Quicksilver vermilion is jobbing freely. The list prices are:

See sixth Page.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DAVID STORER & SONS.
"Bell Brand" Venetian Red,
Manufactured at Glasgow, Scotland.
SUPERIOR IN COLOR AND FINENESS TO ANY IN THE MARKET.
HOBBS, POPE & CO., 174 High st., Boston,
Agents for the United States.

NOTICE & CAUTION.

—:o:—

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE *ONLY* CORRODERS of WHITE LEAD in St. Louis, by judicious selection and careful manipulation of metal from the rich ores of our State, having succeeded in establishing the character of our manufactures as fully equal to the best European or Domestic productions, beg to inform dealers and consumers that, during the past few months, unscrupulous persons have thrown upon the market worthless imitations of our products, and, as our brands and labels are secured to our own and sole use *by Law*, we hereby *give notice to manufacturers dealers and consumers*, that any infringement upon our rights by the manufacture, the sale, or by the possession of any White Lead branded or labeled, even in the remotest manner, in imitation of our own, and calculated to deceive, will be prosecuted by injunction and *suit for damages* to the full extent of the Law.

COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.
ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL CO.
SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.
MISSOURI LEAD & OIL CO.
St. Louis, May 15th, 1876.

E. F. DAVENPORT & CO.,
ST. LOUIS VARNISH CO.,
Sole Manufacturers of
DAVENPORT'S
CELEBRATED DRYER,
ST. LOUIS.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO.,
[Established 1770.]
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES & COLORS,
ARTISTS'
AND
Painters' Materials.
WHITE LEAD AND ZINCS.
Nos. 106 and 108 FULTON STREET,
NEW YORK,
AND
211 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Price Current.

Paints—Duty: On White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents ℔ lb; Paris White, ℔ lb, 1c; Whiting, dry, 1 c. ℔ lb; Dry Ochres: 50c. ℔ lb; Oxide of Zinc, 1¼c. ℔ lb; Ochre, ground in oil, $1 50 ℔ 100 lb; Spanish Brown, 25 ℔ cent ad val; China Clay, $5 ℔ ton; Venetian Red, Ivory and Bone Black and Vermilion 25 ℔ cent ad val; White Chalk, free: Sulphate Barytes, crude and refined, ¼ cent ℔ lb. Ultramarine, 8c per lb.

Blacks—			
Black Lead, dry	℔ lb.	@2¾	7½
Paint, in oil	"	6 @	10
Blue Black, dry, English.	"	8 @	10
Frankfort Black, dry	"	30 @	45
Gilders White	"	@	90
Bone Black	"	2½@	5
Coach Black, in Japan	"	25 @	50
Drop black, English, dry	"	15 @	18
" " English, in oil	"	12 @	25
" American, dry	"	9 @	14
Ivory, Black	"	20 @	30
Lampblack, prime	"	20 @	25
" ordinary	"	5½@	10
" in oil	"	20 @	25
Blues—			
Blue Paint in oil	"	12 @	20
Chinese dry	"	75 @	80
" in oil	"	75@	80
Celestial	"	8 @	10
Cobalt Blue	"	5 00 @	8 00
Prussian Blue dry	"	35 @	70
" in oil	"	30 @	60
Ultramarine dry	"	12 @	00
"	"	35 @	4
Soluble Blue	"	6 @	8

JOHN JEWETT & SONS,

182 Front Street,

CORRODERS —OF— **LEAD,** AND CRUSHERS —OF— LINSEED,

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

JEWETT'S PERFECTLY PURE LINSEED OIL RAW, BOILED & REFINED.

NEW-YORK.

THE ATLANTIC

WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE

WHITE LEAD, ("ATLANTIC") **RED LEAD, LITHARGE,** For Painters and Glassmakers

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD PURE WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO.

TRADE MARK.

LINSEED OIL, Raw, Boiled, AND Refined, In Casks or Barrels.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO., 287 Pearl St., N. Y.

QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS.

HELLER & MERZ.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ULTRAMARINE BLUE.

FOR PAINTERS, STAINERS, WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WINDOW SHADES MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, CALICO PRINTERS, INK MANUFACTURERS, MATCH MANUFACTURERS, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J. OFFICE, 73 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORES,

Corner of Fulton and William Sts.

(OLD DUTCH CHURCH CORNER),

A Specialty for the Paint Trade,

BONE BLACK.

GROUND TO EXCEEDING FINENESS, UNSURPASSED LUSTRE AND DEEP BLACK COLOR,

BAUCH & SONS, Philadelphia,

Umber Turkey bt. lump, dry...	"	4½	@
" " raw lump, dry..	"	2	@ 3
" " bt. powder dry.	"	6	@ 7
" raw powder, dry	"	5½	@ 6½
" burnt in oil....		18	@ 20
" raw in oil.....		18	@ 20
Amer. bt. powder, dry..	"	2	@ 3
" raw " dry..	"	2	@ 3
Vandyke Brown, dry.....	"	5½	@ 6
" in oil.....	"	15	@ 18
Spanish Brown dry.....	"	1½	@ 1⅝
" in oil.....		6	
Greens—			
Green, dry.....		10	@ 20
in oil.....	"	10	@ 20
Paris Green, dry.....	"	18	@ 28
" in oil.....	"	25	@ 36
Verdigris dry French powder...	"	40	@ 42
" in oil.....	"	26	@ 60
Reds—			
Crocus Martis...		6	@ 7
Dutch Pink.....	"	11	@ 12½
Flat Brick Red in oil..	"	14	@ 16
Indian Red, dry, super Eng.....	"	7	@ 12½
" " in oil.....	"	15	@ 22
Litharge, English Flake.....	"	10	@ 11
" American Powdered..	"	8¾	@ 9½
Red Lead, Eng (gold).....	"	9½	@ 10
Red Lead, American, dry.....	"	8	@ 8¼
in oil.....	"	15	@ 18½
Vermilion, dry, English (gold)...	"	...	@ 85
dry, American Quick gold		72½	@ 75
dry, Chinese, gold...	"	80	@ 85
" dry, Trieste, gold....	"	80	@ 90
American dry.....	"	15½	@ 16
" " in oil, cy.	"	18	@ 25
Venetian Red, d., Eng., Cooks'n's gold			@ 1 85
" dry, " H.R.&Co.	"	1¾	@ 2
" " crown.....		....	@ 1¾
" " in oil.....	"	6	@ 10
" American, dry .			@
White Leads, &c.—			
China White.....	"	16	@ 17
Paris White, prime English..... gold		1 75	@ 1 90
Whiting, American.....	"	60	@ 75
China Clay, ...per ton	"	18 00	@22 00
Chalk.....	"	¼	@ 1
Kalsomine.....	"	1½	@ 2
Silesian White.....		1¾	@ 1¾
Kremnitz White.....	"	20	@ 22
Mineral White.....	"	14 00	@16 00
Flake White.....	"	15	@ 18
Terra Alba.....	"	1½	2
Portland Cement. .....per bbl			@ 4 00
White Lead, dry, English...gold ℔		...	....
in oil	"	10½	@ 10¾
" dry, Ger., ...gold	"	....	@ ....
in oil H.M.....cy		...	@ ...
American, dry..cy	"	8¼	@ 9
" in oil...	"	10½	@
Zinc White, dry, American, cy..		5½	@ 6
" in oil.....	"	9	@ 10
" V. M. green seal dry.....gold.		11	@ 11½
" V. M. green seal, in oil .....gold.		11¼	13
V M. red seal. dry.....gold.		8¾	@ 9
Zinc White, V. M. red seal, in oil .....gold.	"	10½	@ 12½
" F., ground in varnish.....	"	20	@ 25
" Amer., ground in varnish..	"	17	@ 18
" Lead, selecd, dry..	"	....	@ 7
" " in oil..		9¼	@ 10½
Yellows—			
Yellow Paint in oil	"		@ 10
Chrome Yellow, dry.....	"	12½	@ 25
" " in oil..... ...	"	18	@ 30
French Ochre, in oil.....	"	9	@ 15
Oxford Ochre in oil.....	"	16	@ 25
Oxford Ochre, dry native.....	"	10	@ 12
Oxford Ochre, dry washed... .	"	8	@ 10
Havre Ochre.....	"	1½	@ 1¾
American Ochre.....	"	1	@ 1¾
Ochre, Rochelle .....gold	"	1 50	@ 1 75
" in oil..... currency	"	6	@ 15
Orange Mineral.....gold	"	11¼	@11½
ange Mineral, American cur.	"	11	@13

MINERAL AND METALLIC PAINTS

ron-Clad Paints, in oil, per ton, per lb		8	@ ....
" " " 300 or 500 lbs,	"	8¼	@ ....
" " " 100 lbs or less,	"	9	@ ....
" " per ton, dry....	$80 00		@ ....
All orders less than a ton, per lb.....		4½	@ ....
Brandon Yellow.....per lb.		1½	@ ....
" Red.....	"	1¾	@ ....
Brown	"	1¾	@ ....
Grafton Slate and Choc.	"	1	@ 1¼
Lehigh brown metallic..	"	2½	@ 2¾
Prince's, dry.....	"	2½	@ 3
" in oil...		8	@ 9
" Bros Iron Ore Paint	"	2¾	@ 3
Richmond, dry.....	"	2	@ 2½
" in oil.....	"	7	@ 9
Miscellaneous—			
arytes American Dry, No. 1		2	@ 2¼
" Am Floated, per ton.....cy		48 00	@ ....
Bath Brick.....each.		3½	@ 4
Emery Flour.....	℔	4	@ 6
" Paper.....ream.		7 50	@12 00
" Cloth.....ream.		26 00	@28 00
Flocks Black.....		56	@ 60
Flocks Ass. Colors.....	"	85	@ 90
Frostings, White.....	"	40	@ 50
....		85	@ 90

Putty, in bulk.....	"	2¼	@
" in bladders.....	"	3¼	@
" in cans, 12½ ℔.....	"	3¼	@
" in cans, 25 ℔.....	"	3¼	@
" in cans, 50 ℔.....	"	3¼	@

SANDPAPER.

Flint Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	$4 25	per ream.
" " No. 2, 2½ and 3,.....	4 75	" "
Roll, Extra Flint Paper, in 50 yard rolls, width 23½ in.		
No. 00 to 1½	9c	per yard.
No. 2.....	10c	" "
No. 2½....	11c	" "
No. 3.....	12c	" "
Star Paper, all Numbers..... ...	$3 25	per ream.
Emery Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd.....	6 50	" "
" " No. 2....	7 50	" "
" " No. 2½.....	9 00	" "
" " No. 3.....	11 50	" "
" Cloth, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd.....	18 00	" "
" " No. 2.....	20 00	" "
" " No. 2½.....	24 00	" "
" " No. 3.....	26 00	" "
Eng. Emery { Flour, 120, 100, 90, 80	70, 60.	54, 46.
{ 00, 0, 100, ½, 1,	1½, 2,	2½, 3.

GLUE.

No.	
A Extra.....	....@38
I Extra.....	....@35
I.....	....@30
IX.	....@25
1½.....	....@21
1⅝.....	....@19
1¾.....	....@17
1⅞.....	....@15
1⅛.....	....@14
2.....	....@13
2⅛.....	....@12
2¼.....	....@11

VARNISHES.

AMERICAN.			
Imitation English. ....per gal.		4 50	@5 00
Wearing Body.	"	3 50	@4 50
Coach No. 1..... -.	"	2 00	@2 25
" No. 2..... ..	"	1 75	@2 00
Furniture, Extra No. 1.....	"	1 50	@1 75
No. 1.....	"	1 10	@1 30
" No. 2.	"	0 95	@1 15
White Copal.....	"	3 00	@3 25
" Damar.....	"	1 30	@1 50
" Shellac..... .	"	2 50	@3 25
Gold Size...	"	2 00	@2 50
Black Asphaltum.....	"	0 95	@1 25
Black Japan.....	"	0 80	@1 00
Black Paraffine.....	"	0 45	@0 50
Brown Japan.....	"	0 85	@1 52
Valentine's coach....	"	4 00	@6 00
ENGLISH.			
Noble & Hoare's.....	gold	5 50	@6 00
Harland & Sons gold.....	"	5 50	@6 50
Blundell, Spence & Co's.	"	5 00	@....
Dryers—			
American Patent Dryer, Cans...		8	@ 9
English Patent Dryer Assorted	"	9	@ 11
Liquid Zinc Dryer per gal.....		125	@ 150
Japan Dryer per gal	"	90	@ 125
Smalts, Black, No. 1..... .	"	3	@ 4
do " fine	"	6	@ 8
" super.....	"	9	@ 10
do Blue, fine and coarse..		15	@ 18
do Blue Ultramarine.....	"	10	@ 15
do Chrome Green...	"	....	@
do Purple.....	"	8	@ 1
do Brown, fine.....	"	6	@ 8
Smalts, Maroon.....	"	6	@ 8
do Paris Green....	"	12	@ 14½
do Red.....	"	....	@ 8
do Vermilion.....		12	@....
Callow's Metallic Graining Stencils.....	each	3 00	@5 00

LATEST PRICE LIST OF FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Prices Current per Box Fifty Feet.

SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15..	$7 50	$6 75	$6 25	$5 75
11x14 to 16x24....	8 50	7 75	7 25	6 50
18x22 to 20x30....	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x36 to 24x30....	12 25	10 75	9 00	....
26x28 to 24x36....	13 00	11 50	9 75	....
26x36 to 26x44....	14 50	13 25	10 75	...
26x46 to 30x50....	15 00	14 00	11 25	....
30x52 to 30x54....	16 00	14 50	12 00	....
30x56 to 34x56....	17 25	15 50	13 50	....
4x58 to 34x60....	18 25	17 25	15 00	...
36x60 to 40x60..	20 75	18 75	17 25	...

DOUBLE.

SIZES.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
6x 8 to 10 x 15..	$12 00	$11 00	$10 00	$9 [illegible]
11x14 to 16x24 ...	13 75	12 50	11 75	10 50
18x22 to 20x30....	17 25	15 75	14 00	....
15x36 to 24x30....	19 75	17 25	14 50	....
26x28 to 24x36....	21 00	18 50	15 75	....
26x36 to 26x44....	23 25	21 25	17 25	....
26x46 to 30x50....	24 00	22 50	18 00	....
30x52 to 30x54..	25 75	23 25	19 25	....
30x56 to 34x56....	27 75	25 00	21 75	....
34x58 to 34x60....	29 25	27 75	24 00	...
36x60 to 40x60....	33 25	30 00	27 75	....

Discount, 50 and 15.

Sizes above— $10 00 per box extra for every five inches.

All sizes over 32 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket.

An additional 10 per cent will be charged for all Glass more than 40 inches wide.

CAMPBELL & THAYER,
89 MAIDEN LANE.
Linseed Crushers.
RAW, BOILED AND REFINED
LINSEED OIL
At Lowest Market Prices, in lots to Suit. Also,
Linseed Cake.

VALENTINE & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES
VALENTINES VARNISH
FOR THE COACH AND RAILWAY TRADE, AND FOR EXPORT
2 3 Pearl Street New York.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876, PHILADELPHIA.
Class No. 202. Catalogue No.
ESTABLISHED A. D, 1747.
DAVID STORER & SONS,
GLASGOW.
MAKERS OF
VENETIAN AND INDIAN REDS, DROP BLACKS, PARIS GREENS, AND OTHER COLORS.
TRADE MARK. D. STORER & SONS, GLASGOW.
HEAD OFFICES: SYDNEY STREET GLASGOW.
Branches at 128 Leadenhall St., London, E. C., and 12 Rumford Place, Liverpool.
Works: Sydney Street, Glasgow, and Storer's Wharf, Poplar, London.
Agents for the United States, HOBBS, POPE & CO., 174 High St., Boston

Lamp-Black,
From the Lowest to the Highest Grades,
MANUFACTURED BY
L. MARTIN & CO.,
118 WALNUT ST,, Second Floor Front,
PHILADELPHIA.
SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, 1860; American Institute, New York, 1867; and Franklin Institute, November 1874.
☞ We particularly caution purchasers against parties who are fraudulently appropriating our well-known brands, originated by us, and familiar to the Trade for a quarter of a century.

Brooklyn White Lead Co.,
INCORPORATED 1825.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND IN OIL.
Office, 89 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

St. Louis Chemical and Zinc Works.

OXIDE OF ZINC.
Refined and Floated
BARYTES
Yellow Ochre,
Manufactured by
PAGE & KRAUSSE,
410 Almond St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ Who are the only parties in the U. S. who make
FLOATED BARYTES.

In lots of 1000 lbs and over, in 30 lb or 50 lb. bags, 65c. gold. In lots of 500 lbs. in 30 lb. or 50 lb. bags, 67½c gold. In lots of less than 500 lbs 70 gold. In bulk, kegs of 100 lbs. or over, ½c. per lb. less. Terms, cash in ten days, or interest added.

Chinese vermilion is jobbing slowly at 75 c gold.

American is in good jobbing demand with sales of 8 tons at 15½c @16c.

Carmine is selling slowly, but the price has not been advanced as yet. Prices of the Associated Manufacturers for pure No. 40 carmine are quoted as follows: In bulk 1 to 10 lbs, $5 35 per lb; 10 to 25 lbs, $5 20 per lb; 25 to 50 lbs, $5 10 per lb; 50 lbs. and upward, $4 85, all gold. In 1 lb. bottles or boxes, $5 50, $5 35. $5 25, $5, all gold. In 1 oz. vial, $1 gold per lb more; Nakarat, $1 gold per lb more than No. 40 cash, 30 days.

Paris green entirely nominal at 26c.

Talc—This article is held at $30 per ton for North Carolina.

Pumice stone is in fair request, and a large lot lately sold to arrive at 1¼c, but holders are now asking 1⅛@1¾c in original packages.

Rotten Stone—This article is in moderate request at 4@5c in original packages, but selections are selling at 10@16c. Sales of 22 casks at 4¼c for a fair grade.

China clay is selling, ex-ship, at $18@$19 gold; but we learn that $18¾ will buy a 25-ton lot now about due; for special grades, however, $28@29 is demanded.

Paris white is in fair jobbing demand with sales of 10 tons Cliffstone at 1⅝c currency, and 15 tons Queensgate at $1 80 gold.

Barytes Sulphate.—We note sales of 25 tons of English at $35 currency. The American is worth $40. Carbonate for a pure article 90 per cent 38@$40 is the price. Muriate is selling at 5c per lb.

Terra Alba.—This article is in fair request at 1 3-16@1¼c; we note sales of 25 tons within the above range.

Manganese for potters is wholesaling at 4c. The crude gray is held at $70@$80 per ton.

Glue is dull, and the market rules heavy for most grades. We hear of no change in lists.

—The Rochester Tumbler Company, who are using and have been for some time past the gas from the first well that they have drilled, now have their second well sunk to over one thousand feet and with the best prospects. It is confidently expected that very soon their glass works will by using natural gas exclusively.

—A house has been built in Trego, Kan., entirely of sawed blocks of chalk—a mineral which abounds in that region in a very pure state.

The glass factory in Kent, Ohio is in full operation.

The new pottery works at Lectonia, Ohio, are in full operation.

Send for Circular, Sample, &c., of first-class and quick Graining done with my Pat'd Metallic Graining-tools, J. J. CALLOW, Cleveland, O.

"Bell Brand" Venetian Red,

Manufactured by
DAVID STORER & SONS, Glasgow.
HOBBS, POPE & CO., 174 High st., Boston, Agents for the United States.
SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE.

SOUTHERN COMPANY
WARRANTED
STRICTLY PURE WHITE
LEAD
IN
BLEACHED
OIL
ST. LOUIS.

TRADE MARK.

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

Southern WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantees,—

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test."

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE LEAD. It is not placed upon a second or other inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead, branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

ST. LOUIS PAINT CO.,

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST.
GREENWOOD'S READY MIXED GLOSS PAINTS,
Manufactured by the
St. Louis Paint Co.,
1722 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Also dealers and grinders in Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, Glass, Oils, Lead, &c.
Send for Sample Card and Price List.

MOUND CITY WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS.

LEON BOUCHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, COLORS, ZINC & PAINTS
No. 704 & 706 North Second Street, St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT,

AN INDESTRUCTIBLE COATING FOR
IRON, TIN, OR WOOD,
For Sale by the Trade and
PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT CO.,
Manufacturers,
925 Pearl Street, New York.
Caution.—As certain parties are offering for sale SPURIOUS PAINT, under an imitation name, purchasers will please see that our TRADE-MARK is on every package. None other genuine.

TRADE MARK.

PRINCE BROS
IRON ORE PAINT
BASE UNCHANGEABLE
lbs
N.Y.

FOR METALLIC, WOODEN, BRICK, STONE and all other surfaces. COLOR UNCHANGEABLE, QUALITY UNEQUALLED, For Sale Everywhere.
PRINCE BROS.,
Mfg's and Sole Agents,
96 CEDAR ST. N. Y.
Send for Sample and Price List.

Manufacturers of all kinds of
BRUSHES,
JOHN G. McMURRAY & CO.,
277 Pearl Street, New York.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

The Original "Fahnestock Lead."

ON REVERSE OF KEG.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ
PERFECTLY PURE
WHITE LEAD
25 lbs

PENNA WHITE LEAD WORKS
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
TRADE MARK
H S
ESTABD 1844
PITTSBURGH.

In 1844, the **B. A. FAHNESTOCK** brand of White Lead was first offered to the Trade, and was soon acknowledged as the STANDARD OF PURITY, WHITENESS, COVERING PROPERTIES AND DURABILITY, which position it still maintains.

On January 1, 1866, the brand and firm name were changed to

"FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ,"

which change was considered necessary to protect purchasers against imitating and closely resembling brands.

Having recently engaged largely in the production of Refined Pig Lead, in order to avoid confusion and insure prompt attention to orders and inquiries, our patrons will, hereafter, please address all communications relating to our brands of

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL AND POTTERS' LEAD

to **C. F. WELLS & CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.**

OFFICE, 42 FIFTH AV., Adjoining Exchange National Bank.

PITTSBURGH, February 29th, 1876.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,

J. E. SCHWARTZ, President.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS.
WARRANTED
PURE
WHITE
LEAD.
PHILADA.

TRADE MARK.

J. T. Lewis & Bros.,

231 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD,
Red Lead, Litharge,
ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL
AND PAINTERS' COLORS.

Williamsburg Color & Chemical Co.,

Factory, 62, 64, 66 and 68 N. Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y,
PARIS GREEN, TURKEY RED, CHROME YELLOWS,
CHROME GREENS, CHINESE BLUE, ANILINE LAKES, ETC.,
PULP COLORS FOR WALL PAPERS. PURE DRY COLORS FOR LITHOGRAPHERS
Sole U. S. Representative of Messrs. CHAS. LOWE & CO., of Manchester, Eng,
Celebrated Manufacturers of COAL TAR PRODUCTS.
CARBOLIC ACID, PICRIC ACID, DISINFECTING POWDER,
CRESYLIC ACID, AURINE, SULPHOPHENIC ACID.
Goods sold in Manchester or N. Y., at the Lowest Rates.
OFFICE, 15 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
JAMES P. BARNETT. EDWARD HORE

FOWLER, CRAMPTON & CO.,

142 & 144 FRONT STREET,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Nassau Linseed Oil Mills.
Raw, Boiled and Refined
LINSEED OIL,
In Casks and Bbls., in lots to suit Buyers, at Lowest Market Rates.

Pure Cuban Asphalt,

For sale by Hhd Ton and Cargo.
Asphalt Paint or Varnish,
MADE FROM PURE CUBAN ASPHALT.
HAS DOUBLE THE BODY OF ANY OTHER ARTICLE OF THE KIND OFFERED FOR SALE.
WM. FRANCIS Mc LEAN, Agent 185 Gravier St., N. Orleans, La.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, Nov. 7.

The cables from England to-day say "Large business being done for next year and market very active" The market here, however, is very quiet, but a firm tone is maintained. The glass manufacturers remain as last reported.

Ash.—The market is very quiet for spot goods, with little doing in sales for forward delivery. We note sales as follows: 225 tons 48 per cent and 51 per cent ash at 2c for 48 per cent, and 2 1-16 for 51 per cent: 150 tons various brands and tests at 1 95@2 1-16c gold; 10 tons Tennant's 57 per cent carbonated ash at 2c gold for 48 per cent; 50 tons caustic ash at 2 1-16c gold; 10 tons Johnson's 48 per cent caustic ash at 2c gold; 10 cask Sullivan's 48 per cent caustic ash at 2⅛c gold; 30 tons Marsh 48 per cent carbonated ash at 2 05c gold; 10 casks Anchor brand carbonated at 2 10c currency; 20 casks Kurtz 48 per cent carbonated ash at 2c gold; 40 casks Sullivan's 51 per cent carbonated ash at 1 97½c gold for 48 per cent.

Sal soda remains firm, but still rather scarce on spot. Sales are 250 tons here and to arrive at 1 37½c gold (to arrive) and 1 40c gold (for spot); 55 tons to arrive at 1 35@1 37½c gold.

Bleaching powders remain without change, quiet but firm. Sales of 300 casks here and to arrive at 2@2 1-16c currency; 20 tons at 2 1-16c currency, and 50 casks at 1 95c gold on spot.

Caustic soda continues very dull and prices unchanged. Sales 200 drums 60 per cent, and 70 per cent at 4 56¼c for 60 per cent, and 4 35c for 70 per cent; and 120 drums at 4 37½@4 50c gold.

Bicarb continues dull for English; a leading American brand selling at 4½c is now being shaded 12½c, in order to effect sales. We note sales of 200 kegs English from store at 4 10@4⅛c, gold.

Chlorate of potash is very quiet, but selling in 5 keg lots at 24½c gold for Greenbank's.

Alum.—American is selling at 2¾c for lump; 3⅜c for porous; 2⅞c for powdered, and English is bringing 2⅝c.

Blue vitriol is sold ahead.

Bichromate is unchanged for American, and now offered at 15c; Scotch is selling in a small way at 15c, and 14½c bid for large lots, but holders are asking 14¾c.

Oil vitriol is in fair jobbing request only at 1¾@2c for 66 deg.

Nitric acid is selling at 7 to 12c.

Muriatic acid is selling from 2¼ to 3c.

Muriate of tin is quiet at 8@16c, according to quality.

Muriate of antimony is worth 5@10c.

Copperas is quiet at1@1¼c.

Tin crystals steady at 18@20c.

Sulphate of copper is selling at 8c.

Spirits of wood or wood alcohol is in fair demand. We quote for 90 per cent $1 25, 95 per cent $1 60. We hear of no sales. Crude is held at 95c per gal.

Nitrate of Strontia has been advanced to 22c in original packages.

Nitrate of silver has also been advanced to 88@89c.

Purpurine is in moderate request only at $13 gold per lb.

Silicate of soda is in fair request at 2½ for liquid and 4½c for solid.

Stannate of soda is worth from 13c currency to 16c gold, according to grade.

Nitrate of soda remains firm at 3 1-16 @3⅛c; sales 500 bags at 3⅛c gold.

Verdigris.—The supply of Narbonne is light, and 28@29c is demanded; for powdered, however, holders are asking 27@28c.

Red arsenic is jobbing only moderately at 12c.

Brimstone.—This article is now off in price owing to the recent decision on the duty question by the Secretary of the Treasury; it is now held at $32 75. Sales of 200 tons at about above figure.

Acetate of lime is rather firmer in one, and English brown is held at 3¼c, and gray at 5c gold. We hear of no sales.

Alum cake is jobbing fairly at 2⅜c for the Lion Brand.

True nitrate of iron is in fair supply at 8c.

Commercial nitrate of iron held at 3c.

Cuba extract is jobbing fairly at 20@22c gold.

Salt cake is quiet, and a No. 1 article will bring $8 50, but poorer grades are offering at $8.

Acetic acid is jobbing in casks at 5½c; sales 15 casks at above price; in carboys holders ask 6@8c.

Gypsum, or manufactured sulphate of lime, is selling at 3½c gold.

Sugar of Lead.—White is sold ahead from manufacturers' hands. We note sales of 10 casks at 19c.

Arsenic is now in good supply; sales 25 kegs at 3¾c gold ex ship, and 15 to arrive per steamer now in, and 10 to arrive per sailing vessel at 4c gold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Blue Vitriol.

Best quality for sale in lots to suit by

LOUIS K. BELL,

Broker in Chemicals, &c.,

56 PINE ST., N. Y.

11 & 13 India, and 52 Central Streets.

BOSTON, October 16, 1876.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the style of **HOWE, GOODWIN & COLE,** Boston and Calcutta, for the transaction of a General Commission business in East India goods.

L. R. HOWE,
FRANK GOODWIN,
FREDK W. COLE.

Mr Charles H. Bailey, late of Calcutta, may be found at the office of H. G. & C.

Howe & Goodwin will continue the business of Importers and Dealers in Dyestuffs and Chemicals.

Price Current.

PRICES FROM FIRST HANDS.		
Acetate of lime, American grey, cy..	5¼@	5¼
Acetate of lime, English grey, gold..	....@	5½
" English brown, gold	@	3
Alum, Potash Lump.....	2¾@	2¾
do Powdered.....	....@	2¾
do Ammonia Lump.....	2¾@	2¾
do Powder	....@	2¾
Argols, Crude Oporto, gold.....	7½@	8
Argols, " Sicily.....	17 @	19
Argols, Refined—St. Ant, brown, gold	24½@	25
" " grey,	25 @	26
" light, "	27 @	28
Arsenic, white, gold	....@	5
" red, cy.....	....@	12
Ashes, Pot, 1st sort.....	4¾@	5
" " 2d "	....@....	
" Pearl, 1st sort.....	6¾@	7
" 2d "	....@....	
Ammonia, carbonate, bulk gold.....	....@	14¼
" muriate (gold).....	...@....	
" Sal, ...	....@	10½
Bi Carb. Soda, English, gold.....	4 @	4½
" " American kgs., cy.	3¾@	4¼
Bleaching Powders, over 32 p. ct., cy,	1⅞@	2
Borax, Refined	9¾ @	11
Brimstone, Crude..... ... ..gold		
Chlorate, Potash, gold.....	24½@	25
Caustic Soda, 60 per cent.....	4½@	4⅝
" " 70 "	4⅝@	4¾
Copperas, American.....	1 @	1⅜
" better grade.....	....@	2
Cream Tartar, French, gold.	....@	31
" " American.....	30½@	31
Nitrate of Lead, gold..... ...	10⅞@	11¼
" of soda, gold..... . . .	....@	3
Oxalic Acid, gold.....	11¼@	11⅜
Sal Soda, English, gold.....	....@	1 40
American, currency.....	... @....	
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48 p. ct., gold	1 95 @	2 00
" Caustic.....	2 @	2 15
" High test Carbonated....	2 @	2¼
" " Caustic.....	2 @	2 15
" " Refined.....	2¼@	2⅜
" White Alkali.....	2⅜@	2¾
Soda Stannate single.....	11 @	15
" " double.....	16 @	26
Sugar Lead, Brown.....	12 @	18
Sugar Lead, White.....	18½@	19
White Sugar of Lead Liquor, for Calico Printers, gold...	....@	5
Sulphuric Acid 60 degrees.....	1½@	1⅝
" " 66 "	1¾@	2
Tartaric Acid, Crystal, gold, ₱ lb....	....@	41½
Tartaric Acid, Powdered, cy.....	47 @	48
Vitriol, Blue, currency.....	7¾@	8
Verdigris dry in stock, gold.....	@	28

Action of Sulphur at High Temperatures upon Normal Paraffins.

BY S. CABOT, JR.

Hoping to obtain a sulphur compound of the normal paraffins which might be decomposed with oxide of lead to an oxide, and perhaps be of use in the candle industry, I took for

J. L. & D. S. RIKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

45 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

SODA ASH, SAL SODA,
CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER
FRENCH AND DUTCH MADDER AND GARANCINE,
INDIGO, COCHINEAL, PRUSS, POTASH,
OILS. CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS,

Wm. Pickhardt & Kuttroff,

(BADISCHE ANILIN and SODA FABRIK Special Partner,)

Importers and Commission Merchants,

Aniline Dyes, Colors, Dyestuffs and Chemicals,

98 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES—43 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
89 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WING & EVANS,

Chemical Brokers,

92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

SODA ASH, BICARB SODA, SAL SODA,
CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDERS.

Different Brands, suitable for Glass, Soap and Paper-making, constantly on hand.

AGENTS FOR

C. ALLHUSEN & SONS, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BRUNNER, MOND & CO., Northwitch.

JAMES LEE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

72 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

AGENTS FOR

CHARLES TENNANT & CO.,

St. Rollox, Glasgow and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Bleaching Powder.

A. POIRRIER, PARIS, FRANCE.

Manufacturer of

Aniline Dyes, Archill, Cudbear, Cachou De Laval, &c., &c.

A. Poirrier received the following Prizes from all the Exhibitions of the World.
PRIZE MEDAL—London Universal Exhibition, 1862.
GOLD MEDAL—Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR—Vienna Universal Exhibition, 1873.
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, with highest commendation, PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CHAS W. SLADE, Sole Agent, New England States.....105 Milk Street, Boston
ANDREYKOVICZ & DUNE,.....106 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN B. WADE,.....6 Barclay Street, New York.
A. W. ROLLINS & CO.....202 Monroe Street, Chicago.
REDINGTON & CO.....San Francisco.
JOHN McARTHUR & SON.....Montreal, Canada.

CHARLES W. SLADE,

(Successor to D. R. WHITNEY & CO.,) Importer of

INDIGO, MADDER, COCHINEAL,

AND ALL OTHER DYESTUFFS.

Manufacturer of

DYEWOODS, DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS, &c.

OFFICE..... 105 Milk Street, Boston.
WAREHOUSES..... ...Boston.
MILL..... SLADE'S Dyewood & Destuff Works, East Boston.

PETERS & TIEMANN,

Commission Merchants,

CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, DRUGS. PAINTS, &C.,

146 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO.
NORTHWICH, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF

PURE ALKALI,

CRESCENT BRAND,
GUARANTEED FULLY 58 PER CENT.
(or 98 Per Cent of Carbonate of Soda).

Recommended as the best for the Manufacture of Flint Glass, of Bicarbonate of Soda, and of Sal oda, being used by the most renowned makers in the United Kingdom. May be substituted to great dvantage for Sal Soda in all Trades.

Shipping Office 18 Chapel Street, Liverpool.

an experiment some pure heptan, $C_7 H_{16}$, prepared by Prof. Schorlemmer, of Manchester, from petroleum. This was heated in a flask with a large excess of sulphur. The flask was connected with a return tube cooled with water to prevent the heptan from distilling off and being lost. After five or six hours' heating, this mass began to change in color and volumes of sulphuretted hydrogen were given off. By continuing the heating the paraffin was almost entirely decomposed. The remainder was examined and proved to contain no organic sulphur compound. The smell was very offensive, but not more so than the combined perfume of $H_2 S$ and heptan (petroleum spirit) would produce. The excess of $C_7 H_{16}$ was distilled off, and the solid residue was examined by dissolving the sulphur with bisulphide of carbon, which left a black powdery precipitate of carbon. Another portion was heated in a small retort until all the sulphur was distilled off; a black pulverulent residue of carbon was left.

From this experiment it is seen that sulphur at high temperatures decomposes heptan, forming $H_2 S$ and carbon. This, I have no question, is the case with all the other members of the group, and I therefore shall not attempt the formation of a sulphur compound of the heavier and solid paraffins.—*Am. Chemist.*

The Glass Works.

Business has not been very good for the past six months. At the various centres of trade a considerable number are idle.

The Corning Glass Works, New York, were burned October 4.

The Glass house of Mr. G. W. Wells, Brownsville, Pa., is in operation again.

Baltimore, Md., wages per week are as follows:

Glass blowers	$30 00
Batch mixers	9 00
Master teazers	20 00
Assistant teazers	10 00
Laborers, unskilled	8 00
Vial blowers	25 00
Potmakers	25 00
Assistant potmakers	10 00
Packers	9 00

Rates about the same as last year; trade fair; two furnaces idle; prospect uncertain.

Varnish for Silverware.

Gum elemi, 30 parts; white amber, 45; charcoal, 30; spirits of turpentine, 375. It must be used in a heated state, the metal to which it is to be applied being also heated.

The Physical Properties of Gallium.

M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, in a recent note to the French Academy of Sciences, states that he has prepared about 7½ grains of gallium. In liquid state, the metal is a beautiful silvery white; but in crystallizing it turns blue, and its brilliancy becomes greatly diminished. The point of fusion is fixed, for the metal melts very slowly at 86.27° Fah., and crystallizes very slowly at 86·09°. The density of the specimen is 5 935. Gallium crystallized under water crepitates sometimes on heating.

A Singular Fracture of Glass.

A light of glass, eight feet square, slightly marred by an accident, was removed for a new one on King street, in Troy, the other day, and placed against the side of a building. Suddenly the glass flew into a thousand pieces. One of the fragments struck a workman, and penetrated the right leg of his pantaloons, and cut a deep gash in his knee. No cause can be assigned for the singular explosion, it was accompanied by a loud noise, which was heard some distance away. This occurrence was doubtless due to the imperfect annealing of the glass. The *British Journal of Photography* says, on the detection of bad glass:

"We have more than once experienced, and, doubtless, many of our readers have similarly suffered, the loss of a large glass vessel through the occurence of a crack, produced no one could tell how; but when, on one occasion, an unusually thick vessel fell to pieces before our eyes, though it had not been touched or heated for some days, the cause became plain to us. The fracture and the cracking arose from the imperfect annealing of the glass, which remained whole till some unnoticed vibratory impulse caused sufficient molecular disturbance to allow the stronger of the unequal strains existing in the mass to assert itself, and overcoming the cohesion of the whole, to produce a crack or a complete fracture, according to its strength. To guard against such accidents, a suggestion has been made, by G. Hagenbach in *Poggendorf's Annalen*, to examine all articles by polarized light, when, if a hidden flaw exist, it presence will be revealed by the occurrence of prismatic colors. He was led to this discovery by the examination of some fragments of two glasses which had suddenly cracked in the unexpected manner we speak of; they all showed prismatic colors."

The Analysis of Technical Products,

BY

M. GABRIEL POUCHET.

Translated for the AMERICAN CHEMIST *by S. A. Goldschmidt, E.M. Ph.D.*

(Continued from last week.)

SEA SALT—POTASSIC.

Sulphate, etc.—Ammonia Salts.

In the manufacture of alum are utilized, under the name "Salts of Sardinia," a combination of sulphates of potassa and soda and of chloride of magnesium, containing at least 25 per cent to 30 per cent potassic sulphate, resulting from the evaporation of the mother liquor of salt works. The analysis of this is of great importance, requiring great delicacy and care.

1. Moisture.—Dry 10 gms. for 12 hours at 105° to 110°.

2. Water of Combination.—Heat for several hours at 250°.

3. Insoluble Matter.—Dissolve 10 grammes in distilled water, wash through weighed filter: Dry, weigh, —insoluble matter. Burn, residue—inorganic matter.

4. Alumina and oxide iron. Determine in filtrate with slight excess of ammonia.

5. Sulphuric Acid. To filtrate, add excess baric nitrate after boiling.

6. Evaporate to dryness, add slight excess oxalic acid; heat gently to drive off nitric and hydrochloric acids, after which convert to carbonates by slight increase of temperature. After cooling, leach in an agate mortar with boiling water, and filter; the residue consists of carbonates of magnesia, lime and baryta. The solution of carbonates of potassa and soda. In most "salts of Sardinia" the percentage of lime is insignificant, so that by dissolving in HCl, precipitating the baryta, the difference in weights will be the magnesic carbonate; or, if calcic carbonate is present in appreciable quantity, precipitate as oxalate and subtract from first weight also.

7. In the filtrate acidify with HCl, evaporate to dryness, warm gently to about 200° or 300°; cool and weigh the mixed chlorides. Dissolve in slightly acidulated water, add a slight excess of PtCl—solution (of which 10 c. c. should be equal to 1 gramme KCl), evaporate to dryness on water bath. Treat with alcohol 95 per cent, and weigh on tared filter, 1 part of the double chloride being equivalent to 0.1929 KO. The soda being, of course, obtained by calculation from the weight of the combined chlorides of sodium and potassium.

The analysis of potassic sulphate is somewhat shorter, as it seldom contains magnesia or lime in appreable quantities.

8. The chlorine is determined in one or two grammes of salt with silver solution, one part NaCl—0.607 Cl.

In manufacturing, this process, however, is too lengthy to enable a control of the operation to be preserved. If destined for the manufacture of alum, the speediest method is to determine the amount of salt produceable by treatment with sulphate of alumina of 35° B for this dissolve 50 gms in excess sulphate of glumina liquor of 35° B.; cool and wash the crystallized alum, as before described, with saturated alum water; dry and weigh, and calculate the amount of potassa, from the fact that potash alum contains 9·92 per cent potassa. If commercial sulphate is employed, 20 to 25 gms. is sufficient to operate upon.

The same method may be pursued in the case of ammoniacal salts, or more exactly and speedily by displacing the ammonia by potassa, soda or magnesia, and testing the evolved gas with standard $H_2 SO_4$ solution, as in the analysis of organic matter. If the salt contains any organic compounds, magnesia must be employed to prevent the nitrogen from being disengaged.

F. Mohr obtains excellent results by digesting 5 to 10 gms. of the salt with a saturated solution of bitartrate of ammonia in tartaric acid (10° B) for two or three hours, yielding bitartrate of potassa; decanting, washing with saturated solution of potassa bitartrate drying, calcining and, testing the amount of potassa carbonate with normal $H_2 SO_4$ and thence calculating the potassic chloride.—*Moniteur Scientifique Quesneville.*

Polishing Large Plate Glass.

A new and beautiful invention for polishing large plate glass has lately been perfected. The mechanical process by which this labor, heretofore so difficult, delicate, and tedious is performed, is exceeeingly simple and ingenious. The plate glass, rough from the factory, is adjusted in a frame having an axle running through the centre of it into an iron support above. The surface rests on the outer part of a huge iron disc, which is made to revolve horizontally with great rapidity, and communicates a separate rotary motion to the plate. The principle on which this motion is obtained is obvious enough, but its application is entirely new. No contrivance could more effectually overcome the great difficulty inherent in polishing a surface, viz., that of distributing the operation with perfect equality over every part of it. The plate is kept on this disc until it is ground comparatively smooth by the attrition of coarse sand —a process requiring about two hours. It is then adjusted in a similar manner on a second iron disc, to receive the final polish, the glass at this stage of the process being only translucent. This disc is covered with felt, and a very soft and fine sand is used in grinding. In this disc there are grooves, by which air is admitted between the two surfaces so as to overcome a great part of the friction, and thus a large saving is effected in the motive power. The plate is kept on the second disc for about three hours, and, when taken off, it is as clear as crystal.

MIXING COLORS FOR GRAINING GROUNDS.

For light wainscot oak, take white lead and yellow ochre, mixed to the required tint. Some grainers prefer perfectly white ground for very light oak for inside work, but it is always difficult for any but a perfect master of the art to proceed satisfactory on a white ground and the work, when completed, is apt to have a chalky effect, even though a dark varnish be applied.

For a darker wainscot oak, mix white lead, middle chrome, and yellow ochre.

For dark oak, mix white lead, Venetian red, and yellow ochre.

For very dark oak, mix white lead, raw sienna, burnt umber, and Venetian red; or burnt and raw sienna, white lead and burnt umber.

These colors, mixed in different proportions, will produce a multiplicity of tints suitable to receive the graining color their strength being, of course, determined by the greater or lesser preponderance of white lead.—*Painters' Mag.*

JOHN M. SHARPLESS & CO.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN DYE-WARES,

No. 22 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

VICTOR G. BLOEDE & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Offer for sale in quantities to suit, the following articles which are warranted to be of STANDARD, and UNIFORM STRENGTH and PURITY.

TRUE NITRATE OF IRON. STANNATE OF SODA, 48 per cent.
COMMERCIAL NITRATE OF IRON. MURIATES OF TIN, all strengths.
CHEM. PURE SULPH. OF IRON. TIN CRYSTALS, warranted pure.
IRON LIQUOR. SOLDERING FLUIDS, &c., &c.

The **SOLE AGENCY** for New York and New England has been transferred to

PETERS & TIEMANN, 146 Front St., New York.

CARBOLATE OF LIME,

Disinfecting Powder.

Warranted to contain 10 per cent Carbolic Acid. Strongest disinfectant in the market. Put up in 1 pound tin cans. Packages free from odor.

SILLIMAN CHEMICAL CO.,
2426 Washington Avenue, Phila.

ACETATE OF LIME,

ENGLISH GREY OR BROWN, HIGH TEST,
In lots to suit.
IMPORTED BY

WALKER & RENWICK,

P. O. Box: 3947. 227 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

SOAP STAMPING PRESSES,

SOAP DIES AND ENGRAVING

Soap Cutting Gauges, &c.

WM. W. HOUCHIN,
87 Elizabeth Street, New York.

DYES.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, Nov. 7.

Anilines are very quiet and selling in 10 lb lots, the run being mostly on blue and cardinal red.

Orchill liquor is in very good demand and supply at 14@25c per lb, the latter for prime. Sales 28 casks at 15@15½c.

Cochineal is strong but very quiet; we hear of no sales of any amount making.

Sumac.—Nothing of importance, but American is held at $65; Foreign $110. gold.

Cutch remains steady, with sales of 500 bags and 200 bales at 6½c gold.

Gambier is jobbing from store at 5¾c gold, with sellers to arrive at 4 60@4 70 gold.

Cudbear.—The supply is rather plentiful and demand good. Sales 20 casks Smith's pure at 14½c, and 10 casks Superfine at 18½c@19c.

Dyewoods.—Logwood is very dull, and sales 100 tons San Domingo $22 50 currency.

Indigo is very firm and scarce in both first and second hands. Sales of 20 cases Bengals at $1 35@$1 60, and 12 cases very fine Bengals at $1 75.

Iron liquor in fair demand at 18@20c gold for best grades.

Fuller's earth is jobbing moderately at 1⅛@1¼c per lb,

Sal ammoniac or muriate of ammonia is now worth 11c gold.

Barberry extract in very small supply and a good grade is worth 55c gold.

Picric acid is selling moderately well at 48@55c gold according to quality.

Extract of logwood is in fair supply and selling at 11c.

Cuba Extract is jobbing fairly at 20@22c gold for prime French.

Gum Substitute is selling fairly at 10@15c for average strength.

Glue Substitute is held at 2c per lb.

Extract of Sapan Wood.—Holders are asking 32½c gold for 51°

Rosolic acid is held for a good article at 90c@$1.

Turmeric is quiet and steady at 5¾@6c, gold.

Price Current.

DYES.

The prices given below are for whole lots. Buyers in small quantities must expect to pay an advance.

Acid Picric Best Crystal	gold	40 @	50
" Rosolic	"	@	90
Alizarine, artificial	gold	58 @	60
Albumen, egg prime	gold	90 @	1 00
" blood, good to prime	"	25 @	30
" " 2d quality	cy.	@	20
Annatto, prime L. L. R		27½ @	30
" F		30 @	32½
Analine Salt		49 @	55
Berries, Persian (gold)		16 @	18
Bi Chromate Potash Scotch, cy		@	16
" " American, cy		15½ @	16
Carmine of Indigo	gold	75 @	3 50
Cochineal, Honduras, 1sts ℔ lb.,	gold	65 @	66
2ds.	" "	62 @	63
Mexican	" "	@	
Teneriff Silver	" "	@	
Black	" "	70 @	73
Cudbear, superfine	" "	17 @	33
Cutch	" "	6 @	6¼
Divi Divi, per ton	℔ ton.	60 @	75
Extract Logwood, bulk	℔ lb, curr.	10 @	10½
" of Safflower	" "	3 50 @	3 80
Gambier Bales	℔ lb. gold	5¾ @	6
Gambier Cubes	" "	@	
Garancine	" "	14 @	16
Indigotine, French ex. fine			6 75
Indigo, Bengal	" "	1 10 @	1 75
" Kurpah	" "	90 @	1 05
" Madras	" curr	75 @	85
" Manila	"	65 @	80
" Guatemala	gold	1 00 @	1 25
" Caracas	"	85 @	90
" Tincture	℔ lb	@	
" Extract		10 @	30
Lac Dye	℔ lb gold	15 @	20
Madder, Dutch	gold	6 @	7½
French	"	5½ @	6½
Extract of single		@	50
" of double		@	
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppy		@	13½
Orchill, ext fine Liquor	gold	15 @	24
Prussiate Potash, Am. yellow, cy		@	26
" " Red, cy		@	60
Perchloride of tin			40
Quercitron Bark		1¾ @	2⅛
Safflower	curr.	3¢ @	36
Safflower ext			$4
Sago Flour, gold		3⅜ @	3½
Sumac, Sicily, low grades ℔ ton curr.		65 @	70
" " bkn grades gold		1 05 @	
" Virginia	"	60 00 @	65 00
Turmeric, ℔ lb., gold		5¼ @	

Aniline Colors.

BLUES.—Soluble in Alcohol.

	Gold.
Blue, Red shade	75 00
Blue, Blue "	5
Opal Blue, No. II	7 0
" " extra fine	18 00

Soluble in Water.

Blue, Red shade	1 75@2 00
" " " best quality	3 [illegible]@5 50
Blue Blue, II (medium shade)	4 00
" " prime	4 75
" " I (extra fine)	5 00
Opal Blue, II	7 00
" " I	14 00
" " Extra	23 50
China Blue, best	4 25@4 50
" " R	3 50
Nicholson, Fast R	3 25@4 00
" "	3 75@4 25
" " BB	4 50@5 25
" " BBB	6 00@6 50
" " BBBB	6 50@7 00
Cotton Fast Blues, RR, Red Shade	3 00
" " R, Dark "	5 00
" " No. I, Medium "	7 00
" " " II, Light "	7 50
" " " III, Pure Night Blue	12 50
New Cotton Blue	8 50
" [illegible] "	12 00
" "	20 00
" prep. "	15 00

GREENS.—Soluble in Water.

Crystal Prime	4 00
" Extra	5 75
" Extra Extra	6 50
Methyl Green, Blue Shade	6 00
Chemically Pure, Crystals	9 00
Iodine, No. 12	8 00
Methyl A	8 00
" No. 60, Extra	16 00

VIOLETS AND PURPLES.—Soluble in Water.

Hofmann's Violet, RR	5 00
" " R	5 00@5 50
" " B	4 50@5 50
" " BB	4 50@5 00
" " BBB	4 75
" " BBBB	6 00
Reddish	3 50
Blueish	3 50
Methyl R	5 00@5 50
" B	4 75@5 75
" BB	5 00@6 50
" BBB	6 00@7 25
" BBBB	6 00@7 75
" BBBBB	7 00@8 50
Parme B	2 50
" BB	2 50
Dahlia, R	5 50
" B	5 50

VIOLETS AND PURPLES—Soluble in Alcohol.

Hofmann's Violet, R,	6 00
" " B,	6 00
" " BBB,	6 00
Red Violet or Victoria	4 25
Blue Violet, (medium shade)	
Parme B	4 25
Humboldt Violet, very Blueish	4 25
Parme R	5 50
" B	5 50
" BB	5 50
Dahlia	4 00

ORANGE AND SCARLET.

Orange, Aurine or Coroline (soluble in alcohol)	75@1 00
Fast Orange (soluble in water)	4 25
Phosphine (soluble in water)	10 00@15 00
Scarlet (soluble in water)	1 00
Palatine Orange, Fast	4 50

BROWNS.—Soluble in Water.

Brown	1 50
Bismarck Brown	1 90@2 25
Indigotine	4 50

PINK.

Saffranine, Crystals	4 00
" " Extra	8 00
" " Chemically Pure	12 50

REDS.—Soluble in Water.

Red Aniline, pure grain	1 05@1 55
" " Crystals	2 00@3 25
Diamond Fuchsine	2 50@3 00
Roseine, in Cake	3 00@3 75
" Golden (extra fine)	3 50
" "	2 75
Crimson	1 70@2 50
Ponceau	4 50
" extra fine	18 00
Saffranine, extra	14 00

A New Dye Stuff.

Ch. Lauth has succeeded in producing another new class of dyes by the introduction of sulphur into aromatic diamines, and then oxidizing the new sulphur compound. On heating phenylen-diamine (made from nitro-acetic anilide) with sulphur, to 150° or 180° C. (300° or 356° Fah.), sulphuretted hydrogen gas is evolved, and a new base containing sulphur is formed. This base is converted by oxidizing agents into a beautiful violet dye.

The same substance can be obtained in a more simple manner by dissolving the muriate of pheny-diamine in a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen water, and slowly adding sesquichloride of iron. The precipitate formed is washed with a weak salt solution and recrystallized from hot water. In the dry state this dye consists of very fine curved and intricate needles of dark green luster. It is soluble in pure water, but foreign substance change its solubility; with caustic soda it yields a brawn precipitate, probably the free base. Reducing agents destroy the color of the violet substance; oxidizing agents destroy it quite quickly. Like the ordinary aniline dyes, it may be modified by substitution; with aniline it produces a blue dye insoluble in water; with aldehyde or iodide of methyl it gives a green, which attaches itself directly to the fibers. Cresylen-diamide from nitrated ortho-acetoluidin gives, under similar conditions, more of a reddish violet; cresylen-diamine, corresponding to paratoluidin, gives a violet red These new dyes contains sulphur.

On Rhodeine;

A NEW REACTION OF ANILINE.—*M E Jacquemin.*

The classical reaction of chloride of lime upon aniline, known since the discovery of this alkaloid does not, according to Dragendoff, exceed 1.6000th in sensibility. I have been able to extend the limit of sensibility by making use of the chloride of soda, and have shown two years ago that 15 grains of aniline gives in this manner a distinct violet shade in 350 ozs. of water.

When aniline or its salts are more highly diluted, say 0.15 of a grain in 3,000 grains of water, chlorides of lime and soda merely give an indistinct pale brown tint, not characteristic, and when the same amount of aniline is dissolved in 7,500 grains of water the same reagents used in the same amount (10 to 15 drops of the clear solution) produce no visible effect; the water remains perfectly colorless and transparent.

I have the honor of submitting to the Academy a reaction of aniline which I have just discovered 25 times more sensitive than the foregoing and applicable in the cases where their limit has been passed. If we add to the colorless or brown liquid mentioned above a few drops of a very dilute solution of sulphuret of ammonium (1 drop to 30 cubic centimetres, or about 450 grain measures of water), a splendid rose color appears, deeper or paler, according to the degree of dilution. One part of aniline, with the aid of chloride of soda and an alkaline sulphuret is therefore able to impart a rose color to 250,000 parts of water. The shade of this new derivative of aniline can be compared only to that of a rose, whence I propose for it the name of rhodeine, whilst endeavoring to isolate and examine it. In the conditions under which I have obtained it, it is very fugitive, and disappears almost instantly on adding an excess of sulphuret.

Chlorated water produces it certainly, perhaps because it contains a little hypochlorous acid, but its aptitude for producing it is not comparable to that of the hypochlorites (chlorides of lime and soda). Direct oxidizers do not lead to this result; thus if sulphate of aniline is turned purple by plumbic acid, the addition of a sulphuret merely causes a violet brown precipitate. Hypobromites possess a special action, very different from that of the hypochlorites, as I shall show in a future communication

Sulphuret and polysulphuret have of themselves the power of producing rhodein, if we act upon aniline previously transformed by the action of a hypochlorite; the substitution of a sulphite or a hyposulphite gives nothing.

Finally no other base, except aniline furnishes rhodeine; thus diphenylamine or toluidine treated successively with hypochlorite of soda and sulphuret of ammonia gave no similar result.—*Comptes Rendus.*

The Louisville Plate Glass Company, Louisville, Ky., is in full operation, after some days' stoppage for cleaning and repairs. At the stockholdirs' meeting, a few days ago, a reorganization was effected, with the following gentlemen as officers: B. F. Avery, President; Henry V. Escott, Vice President; H. H. Mc Dougall, Controller; and as Directors. Robert T. Ford, John T. Moore, B. W. Wood, B. F. Avery, H. V. Escott, H. H. Mc Dougall, Dennis Long, S. L. Avery and Charles Bremaker.

Chloride of calcium is such a deliquescent salt that it attracts enough moisture to prevent glue from cracking. Glue thus prepared will adhere to glass, metal, etc., and can be used for putting on labels without danger of their dropping off.

GIFFORD, SHERMAN & INNIS,
IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, CHEMICALS AND DYEING DRUGS.
No. 120 William Street
NEW YORK.
Poughkeepsie Dye Wood Works.

FERGUSSON BROS.,
Brokers in
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, QUERCITRON BARK, &c. Agents for THE GREENBANK ALKALI CO'S CHLORATE OF POTASH and 76 Per Cent. CAUSTIC SODA.
Also, Agents for
THE NEWCASTLE CHEMICAL WORKS CO.
(C. Albusen & Sons's SODA ASH,
BLEACHING POWDERS,
BI-CARB SODA,
SODA CRYSTALS, CAUSTIC SODA.
111 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and 4 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINT, WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

All who propose to paint should write INGERSOLL PAINT WORKS, 261 Front st., corner Dover st., New York. On receipt of postage-stamp they will send free their work on painting and selecting colors, with samples. They have ample evidence of its enduring twenty years. This is startling; yet the paint looks better, and is cheaper, than any first-class lead or zinc paint. All dealers should keep it.

EXTRACTS & CARMINES
OF
INDIGO,
TAYLOR & BARKER,
Manufacturing Chemists,
LOWELL, Mass.

DAVIS, WOLT & CO.,
BROKERS IN
DYESTUFFS
CHEMICALS, OILS, &c.
AGENTS FOR
BROOKE, SIMPSON & SPILLER'S
ANILINE DYES,
THE GREENBANK ALKALI CO.'S
Chlorate of Potash and 76 per cent. Caustic Soda,
DUNN'S ENGLISH CHINA CLAY
PINE STREET, N. Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT

42 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To U. S by mail (including postage	$3 20
To Canada and British Provinces	3 50
To Great Britain	4 04
To Germany	4 04
To France	4 56
To Italy and Spain	4 04
To Russia	4 01
To China and India	4 04

Subscribers in the business part of the city will be served by carrier. To all others the paper will be sent by the early morning mails.

Any information which we can give, either through our columns or by letter, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

BACK NUMBERS SUPPLIED.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square per year (thirty-two lines agate)	$100 00
" one time	5 00
Ten lines small type per year	35 00

Communications for publication solicited.

Address all letters and communications to

WILLIAM O. ALLISON, Proprietor,

42 CEDAR STREET.

Edited by

WM. O. ALLISON,

N. C. WHITE,

A. G. SULLIVAN.

MR. ALEX. HOLMES our travelling agent, is authorized to make collections.

Paris Agent of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, H. MAHLER, 16 Rue de la Grange Bateliere, Paris, France.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1876.

Weekly Review.

The past week has been very quiet in all branches of trade. Oils, chemicals and drugs remain rather firm in price, with only an occasional article selling at anything like an advanced figure. The war in the East has been temporarily suspended, and may also be considered to be on a fair way for final settlement at the end of the truce. Turkish products, like opium, essential oils, &c., are, in consequence, likely to remain firm in price, without much desire for speculation, unless actual war should again commence.

Our money market has shown a hardening tendency, and rates are generally quoted about 1 per cent higher. Call loans bring 3@4 per cent. For prime commercial paper there is a good demand at 4@6 per cent. Government bonds have been unchanged. The closing prices bid on Saturday were as follows:

U S 6s 1881, reg	117⅛
U S 6s, 1881, coupon	117⅛
U S 5s, 1881, reg	113
U S 5s, 1881, coupon	113
U S 5-20s, called	
U S 5-20s, 1865, reg	110
U S 5-20s, 1865, coupon	112
U S 5-20s, '65, new reg	112⅜
U S 5-20s, '65, new coupon	112⅜
U S 5-20s, 1867, reg	115¾
U S 5-20s, 1867, coupon	115¾
U S 5-20s, 1868, reg	117
U S 5-20s, 1868, coupon	117
U S 10-40s reg	113⅝
U S 10-40s, coupon	115
U S currency 6s	121¾

Foreign exchange has been very quiet during the week. The closing prices on Saturday were as follows:

Sterling, 60 days, nominal		$4 82½
Do sight, nominal		4 84½
Do 60 days, actual		4 82
Do sight actual		4 84
able transfers	4 84½@4	85¼
Commercial sterling, prime long		4 81
Do do good		4 80
Paris, Bankers, 60 days	5 18¾@5	21¼
" sight	5 16¼@5	16¾
Antwerp, bankers, 60 days	5 20 @5	23¼
sight	5 16¼@5	16¾
Swiss, bankers, 60 days	5 18¾@5	20
Do sight		5 16¼
Reichsmarks, (4), bankers, 60 days		94¾
Do sight		95¾
Gulders' bankers, 60 days		40
Do sight		40¼

Gold has been very quiet during the week. The prices each day were as follows:—Tuesday 109⅞@110⅛; Wednesday 109¾@110; Thursday 109¾@109⅞; Friday 109¾@109¾; Saturday 109¾@109⅞.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

WEEK ENDING NOV. 6.

Aniline Colors, cases	13
Asphaltum, hhds	26
Bay Rum, bbls	2
Bitters, cases	56
Cassia, pkgs	1110
Chloral Hydrate, cases	8
Corks, bales	4
Glue, casks	14
Linseed bags	484
Oil Lemon, cases	5
Oil Olive, cases	8
Opium, cases	5
Saltpetre, bags	531
Soda Bicarb, kegs	500
Soda Caustic, drums	100
Ultramarine, pkgs	11

But One Left.

In our issue of October the 25th, in writing on our commencement of a new volume, we did not intend it as an obituary notice of our last competitor, *Humphrey's Paint and Oil Trade and Wholesale Druggist*, which had then ceased to exist.

We are sorry for the young man who has wasted so much of his time on so useless an experiment as the establishment of a competitor to the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

There were at one time five publications such as ours, but the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, only, remains. We do not anticipate there will be many more attempts to start a journal of this class, nor do we think there are many persons ready to again pay their money to parties without any responsibility, and here we would remark, in contradiction to some statements circulated, that we have made no arrangement and will not fulfill the contracts made and paid for to Mr. Humphrey's paper.

WE have made several changes in the arrangement of our paper this week, by which we will give our subscribers a great deal more reading matter than before.

New Inventions.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents.)

IMPROVEMENT IN PREPARATION OF ALIZARINE, &c., MADE FROM ANTHRACENE.

This invention has for its object improvements in the preparation of alizarine and other analogous coloring matters made from anthracene, and in the prepared colors.

Such coloring matters—purple alizarine, blue alizarine, red or scarlet alizarine, or anthrapurpurine—are at the present time sent into the market in a wet or pasty state, and heretofore all attempts to use them in a dry state have been unsuccessful, in consequence of the difficulty which is experienced, after the color has been dried, of diffusing it in the dye bath, so that the coloring matter may be taken up by the mordant on the fabric immersed in the bath. These difficulties we have overcome, and we are able to produce such colors in the form of powder, which can be put directly into the dye bath, and is then, without any special manipulation, at once ready for use.

We proceed as follows: We take twenty parts of hydrate of lime and mix it with sufficient water to form a paste. We then add eight hundred parts of the coloring matter in the pasty form, the paste containing ten per cent of color; or we use a corresponding quantity of a paste of another percentage. We well mix the whole, and then place the mixture in a drying room, or otherwise dry it at a temperature not exceeding 212 deg. Fahrenheit. When sufficiently dry, we pass the compound through a sieve, and it then forms a powder, ready for use, as already explained. Or a similar result may be obtained from the "soda-melt," as it is called, where, in the process of manufacture of the coloring matter, the coloring principle is obtained in solution in soda. If lime-water be added to the soda-melt in the proportion of one hundred parts of lime-water to five parts of the soda-melt, (alizarate or anthrapurpurate of soda,) a precipitate is obtained, which we collect in a filter, and dry, as already described. The precipitate, when dry, forms a powder suitable for the dye-bath. This powder does not differ from that obtained by the means first described, which means are the more convenient.

We claim—

1. Alizarine and other analogous coloring matter made from anthracene, in the form of dry powder, substantially as set forth.

2. The hereinbefore-described method of preparing alizarine and other analogous coloring matter from anthracene, which consists in mixing hydrate of lime and water, adding thereto the coloring matter, mixing the whole together, drying the mixture, and finally passing it through a sieve, substantially as set forth.

RICH. SIMPSON.
ARTHUR BROOKE.
THOMAS BOYLE.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR BREAKING WHITE LEAD FOAM.

William H. Gregg and Michael Forst, of St. Louis, have invented a new apparatus for breaking white lead foam, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to an apparatus for breaking the white lead foam which forms while the lead is being ground in water while in the rake tubs, while being pumped, and in the settling tanks, thus reducing the foam to pulp white lead. In this the foam is made to enter a descending pipe, discharging upon a fine screen, where the foam is subjected to the action of a jet of water, which descends upon it and carries it through the screen, thus breaking the bubbles.

There is a pipe leading from the settling or foam tank or tanks, and carrying therefrom the foam that forms in considerable quantity from the action of grinding in water, the agitators in the rake tubs, or other causes. Then there is a fine sieve or screen, which has raised edges or flanges to retain the foam or froth, with a screen, beneath, which arrests and breaks any small bubbles that may have passed through the first screen, and when the foam accumulates upon the screen in greater quantity than it can pass through, it overflows at the end, and passes into a pipe, from which it is carried up to the pipe to be worked over. Then there is a flexible water pipe or hose that may be turned in any direction, so that the jet from the nozzle may be made to play upon the foam in any part of the screen.

The effect of the water jet and screens is to break the bubbles, so that the water with the lead in suspension is nearly or quite clear of foam as it passes through the lower sieve or strainer. The liquid (pulp white lead), after passing through the screen, is carried by a pipe to the settling tanks, and there is a case surrounding and supporting the screens, &c.

The screens may be of gauze, constructed of brass or other wire, of foraminated plate metal, of cloth, or of any other suitable substance.

The water pipe may, if preferred, be fixed and arranged with a rose, or other jet, to discharge the water upon the whole surface of the foam in sieve or screen.

We do not confine ourselves to two screens, as any suitable number may be used in the vertical series.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING PARAFFINE.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In an apparatus for purifying paraffine-wax or other analogous substances, the combination of a closed receptacle or vessel, having a perforated bottom, for supporting the substance to be operated upon, with a pipe, for admitting the purifying element, and pipe, for the admission of compressed air to the chamber above the perforated bottom, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. An apparatus for purifying paraffine wax, consisting of a receptacle closed at the top, and provided with a diaphragm of canvas, or other suitable strainer, for supporting the paraffine-wax, a pipe, for admitting benzine or other purifying agent, and a pipe, for the admission of compressed air to the chamber above the paraffine, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK Q. BARSTOW.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR CRUSHING OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An improved machine for crushing oleaginous seeds, composed of an odd or uneven number of rollers, adjusted with relation to each other, and operated by power and friction, to secure the complete and uniform individual crushing of the seeds, substantially in the manner and for the purpose above described and set forth.

2. An improved process of subjecting oleaginous seeds to the action of an odd or uneven number of crushing rollers, arranged and adjusted, as above set forth, for the purpose of securing the complete and uniform individual crushing of the seeds, for the purpose of obtaining a greater yield of oil therefrom, when properly moistened and subjected to the press, as described in the specifications of my Letters Patent above referred to for moistening and treating oleaginous seeds.

ALFRED B. LAWTHER.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOAP.

I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a cake of soap constructed with a depression, recess, or pocket, for the reception of a prize or gift, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a cake of soap constructed with a depression, recess, or pocket, of a prize or gift, said prize or gift being isolated from contact with the soap by a tin-foil wrapper, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

STEPHEN STRUNZ.

Design Patents.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the text of the law, and the head notes of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to patenting designs. As a knowledge of this act cannot fail but to prove valuable to manufacturers and others, we herewith publish the same, viz:

Sec. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, by his own industry, genius and expense, has invented or produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo, or bas-relief; any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print, or picture, to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or

any new, useful, and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication, may, upon payment of the duty required by law, and other due proceedings had the same as in cases of invention or discoveries, obtain a patent therefor.

Sec. 72. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner may dispense with models of designs when the design can be sufficiently represented by drawings or photographs.

Sec. 73. *And be it further enacted*, That patents for designs may be granted for the term of three years and six months, or for seven years, or for fourteen years, as the applicant may in his application, elect.

Sec. 74. *And be it further enacted*, That patentees of designs issued prior to March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to extension of their respective patents for the term of seven years, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are provided for the extension of patents for inventions or discoveries issued prior to the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 75. *And be it further enacted*, That the following shall be the rates of fees in design cases:

For three years and six months, ten dollars.

For seven years fifteen dollars.

For fourteen years, thirty dollars.

For all other cases in which fees are required, the same rates as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Sec. 76. *And be it further enacted*, That all the regulations and provisions which apply to the obtaining or protection of patents for inventions or discoveries, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall apply to patents for designs.

Head notes of a decision by Justice Strong in the Gorham Manufacturing Company *vs.* George C. White, *et al*, for an infringement on a patent for a design.

The Court held:

"The acts of Congress which authorize the grant of a patent for designs contemplate not so much utility as appearance; and the thing invented or produced for which a patent is given is that which gives a peculiar or distinctive appearance to the manufacture or article to which it is applied.

"It is the appearance to the eye that constitutes mainly, if not entirely, the contribution to the public which the law deems worthy of recompense, and identity of appearance, or sameness of effect upon the eye, is the main test of substantial identity of design.

"It is not essential to identity of design that the appearance should be the same to the eye of an expert. If, in the eye of an ordinary observer, giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, two designs are substantially the same, if the resemblance is such as to deceive such an observer, and sufficient to induce him to purchase one, supposing it to be the other, the first one patented is infringed by the other.

Centennial Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1876.

T. D. BROCHOCKI & CO.

The above named firm, located at Bologne, France, exhibit genuine concentrated javelle water, and make the following statement with reference thereto, before the award judges.

Every body knows the importance, in all bleaching processes of the hypochlorites and particularly of hypochlorite of lime (chloride of lime) and the hypochlorites of soda, commonly called Javelle Water.

The low price of chloride of lime, its great bleaching power and its easy forwarding, have caused it to be adopted by the greatest part of industries such as cotton bleaching, paper paste bleaching and generaliy all vegetable matters.

Still this article presents a great many inconveniences and is far from offering the same advantages as an alkaline hypochlorite. It leaves in the pores of the goods treated by it, a white powder of insoluble calcareous salts which communicate a disagreable and persisting smell of chlorine and which alterates the fibres most seriously.

The alcaline hypochlorite, containing a soluble base, the potash or the soda have not this inconvenience and moreover numerous experiments have proved that by their use, the tissues are not only perfectly preserved but they get also far whiter.

Still, up to this moment the relatively high price of the alkaline hypochlorites, the enormous quantity of water which they contain and consequently their low bleaching power have been so many obstacles to their employment by the great industries where bleaching is requirod.

The problem to resolve was to obtain an alkaline hypochlorite which in a very small volume possesses a considerable bleaching power, which could easily be forwarded, and which could be produced at a low price. Which in fact without having the inconveniences of chloride of lime and javelle water offers to the trade considerable advantages.

Till yet science had declared this problem insoluble chlorine can but produce *chlorates* and *chlorides* with alkalis in *concentrated solution.*

As regards Berzelius process which consists in passing a current of gazeous chlorome through bicarbonate of soda, slightly moisted with water this will never be but a laboratory process.

All other attempts have never given but uncertain and incomplete results.

The problem thus was still upright and we flatter ourselves to have resolved it, for we can now supply the trade with alkaline hypochlorites from 50 to 80 chlorometric degrees and even a crystallized product possessing 130 decolorations however this latter product on accounts of it great deliquescence does not offer till yet, real advantages for industrial use

All our products are free from iron and warranted to be made without chloride of lime; their alkaline richness makes them unctuous and fatty, so that they unite two precious properties *saponification* and *decoloration.*

To resume, our products offer the following advantages :—

1° A small volume which renders the forwarding more easy.

2° Consequently less expense to forward them.

3° Complete saponification and decoloration.

4° Facility to prepare instantly javelle water as strong as required.

5° Their low price.

6° Their usefulness for all bleaching industries

N. B. The product which we submit to the appreciation of the jury of the Exhibition is our commercial essence at from 50 to 60 degrees of decoloration.

It is therefore only necessary to mix it with 50 or 60 times its volume of water to obtain the ordinary javelle water as it is used at present for bleaching purposes.

One hundred kilogrammes of our essence represent accordingly from 4,500 to 5,000 litres javelle water, the cost of which will be 50 per cent less.

We do not reckon here the forwarding expenses which vary according to the distance but which will always be for our concentrated product from 30 to 50 times less.

Editor OF PAINT, OIL AND DRUG REPORTER:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR.—Our attention has been called to an article in your issue of 18th Oct., under the head of "Centennial Notes," crediting the Bryan Manufacturing Co., of Texas, with being the only exhibitors of Cotton Seed Products.

In this your correspondent is mistaken, for in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, exhibited in a separate case, we have a complete display of all our products.

We mention this merely to correct the above statement, and to show that we fully appreciate the importance of our National Exposition, and contributed our productions.

Respectfully Yours,

A. A. MAGINNIS' SONS,

SAPONIFYING PETROLEUM.

There have been patents issued recently whereby petroleum and all its products can be easily and cheaply saponified, and it is claimed that paraffine and similar oils can be used for soap-making. We have heard that it works admirably. Other wonderful improvements are claimed by the patentee, and if they are all practicable will yield the discoverer a fortune and benefit the world generally, and the petroleum producers specially. We hope it will meet with favor, and would not be surprised if it should succeed beyond all that is claimed.

FILTRATION COKE.

It has been discovered in England that the coke remaining from the Kimmeridge shale, when the latter had been heated for the production of gas, is a most excellent purifier, fully equal, if not better, than the best animal charcoal. This shale is supposed to be of marine animal origin, and gives 9,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, while nearly 1,200 pounds of coke remain. When sewage, or even colored water from dye works, is passed through the same, it comes out colorless and colorless. They call this [illegible] sanitary carbon, and offer it for one-fourth the price of animal charcoal.

Business Changes.

DRUGS.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Robertson & Bowne have given a mortgage for $1,350

Rochester.—Erasmus R Moore has done the same for $1,000.

Troy.—A H Sliter has failed.

Valatie.—F T Watson has sold out to P B Van Slyke.

New Haven, Conn.—Herbert L Uhle has sold out to Dr Regnier.

Washington, D C.—Drew & Gibbs have dissolved and John W Drew continues.

Chicago, Ill.—Jones & Umsted have given a mortgage on their stock.

Connersville, Ind.—Chetwood & Applegate have sold out.

Orleans.—H. & R. W. Lingle have been burnt out.

Wabash.—Gordon & Thurston have failed.

La Porte, Iowa.—W. H. Makee has sold out.

Girard, Kan.—Scott & Co. have sold out to A. A. Phillips & Co.

Humboldt.—E. B. Hinman is dead. The business will be carried on by D. Holmes & Co.

Chelsea.—Jos. W. White has given a mortgage for $600.

Lynn.—Edwin A. Hall has sold out to G. E. Meacom and G. E. Meacom has given a mortgage for $1,750.

Webster. — Bruce & Howard have given a mortgage.

Augusta, Mich.—E Kellogg has moved to Grandville.

Brooklyn.—Dresser & Woodward have dissolved.

Garden City, Minn.—E H Priece & Son have removed to Vernon Centre.

Madelia.—Overhold & Mohr have sold out.

Richland, Mo.—Ford & Warren have been burnt out and were not insured.

Newark, N J.—J Hawley has gone out of business.

Bucyrus, Ohio.—George Keller & Co. have dissolved.

Kirkersville.—Alger & Evans have dissolved, and Alger & Simmonds continue.

Newark.—T. W. Rankin has made an assignment.

Alleghany, Pa.—Joseph F. Neely has sold out.

Lincsville.—W. W. Campbell has sold out to M. A. Fenner.

Muscoda, Wis.—David Bros. have got a judgment against them for $306.

PAINTS.

Buffalo, N Y.—John Lorenz has got a judgement against him.

Derby, Conn.—Edward Root has sold out to Buckley & Brown.

Boston, Mass.—G B Hutchinson has given a mortgage on his stock for $150.

John A Magee has sold out to L H Palmer.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Thos P Knaggs has given a mortgage.

New York City.—H. Kohnstamm has been succeeded by a new firm, composed of Herman, E. H. & E. V. Kohnstamm.

J. J. Hefferman has made out a bill of sale for $375.

Lansingburgh, N. Y.—Clark & Hawkins have dissolved, and Charles D. Clark continues.

Washington, D. C.—C. T. Bowen has been sued.

Boston, Mass.—Baker & Burgess have gone into bankruptcy, some of their creditors refusing their offer of settlement.

C. E. Folsom & Co. have failed, but we hear that their offer of 25 per cent has been accepted.

Nantucket.—Hussey & Coffin have dissolved.

Manchester, N. H.—Charles R. Colley has given a mortgage for $200.

Louisville, Ky.—F. W. Meyer has made an assignment to H. W. Meyer, having been sued.

Springfield, Mass.—Thomas Belterley has given a mortgage for $100.

OILS.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Grim Bros have dissolved and A Grim is alone.

Eastport, Me.—Griffiin Bros. have failed.

Phila., Pa.—D. W. Bradley, of D. W. Bradley & Co., is dead.

Toronto, Can.—Anderson & Spooner have dissolved and new style is Anderson & McColl.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRUSHES.

BRADLEY & SMITH, 251 Pearl Street.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. HERNSTEIN, 54 Chatham Street.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

FRANCIS S. MORGAN, 34 South Street.

DODGE & OLCOTT, 68 William Street.

IMPORTERS OF DRUGS.

DODGE & OLCOTT, 68 William Street

ESSENTIAL OILS.

MULFORD BROS, 59 Cedar Street.

DODGE & OLCOTT, 98 William Street

HORNER & QUETTING, 86 William St.
Agents for Nascio Aveline, Messina.

IMPORTERS ESSENTIAL OILS.

HORNER & QUETTING, 86 William St.

IMPORTERS OF CHEMICALS.

BATTELLE & RENWICK, 163 Front St.

VARNISHES AND JAPANS.

VALENTINE & CO., 323 Pearl Street.

GEO. L. WOOD & SON, 246 Pearl Street

HARLAND'S VARNISH, 227 Pearl Street.

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

All parties desiring their names published in the Imports, will oblige by sending memorandom of goods to this office.

ACID CITRIC—5 kegs, 560 lbs, per Canada, London.
" OXALIC—5 cks, 5270 lbs, J M Cortis, per Greece, London.
" SALICYLIC—1 cs, 60 lbs, per Gellert, Hamburg.
ALIZARINE—97 cks, 37003 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" 10 cks, 4000 lbs, J O'Rourke, per Weser, Bremen.
" 10 cks, 3583 lbs, A Cochran & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
ALUMNIA SULPH—12 cks, 24468 lbs, W F Jordan, per Navarino, Hull.
ALUM CAKE—32 cks, 29333 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Georgia, Glasgow.
AMMONIA SAL—15 cks, 18480 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Spain, Liverpool.
ANILINE COLORS—1 cs, per St Germain, Havre.
" " 2 cs, 100 lbs, per Gellert, Hamburg.
" " 1 cs, 18 lbs, per Labrador, Havre.
" " 1 cs, per Labrador, Havre.
" " 29 cs, 2900 lbs, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" " 11 cs, 550 lbs, per Gellert, Hamburg.
" " 5 cs, 200 lbs, per Mosel, Hamburg.
" " 5 cs, 505 lbs, per Greece, London.
" " 10 cs, 500 lbs. E Sehlbach & Co, per Pommerania, Hamburg
" SALT—13 cs, 4175 lbs, E Sehlbach & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
ANISEED—58 bags, 13541 lbs, Hatry & Fischer, per Algeria, Liverpool.
ARGOLS—13 cks, 14216 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" 14 cks, 12182 lbs, French Cream Tartar Co, per Dorian, Bordeaux.
" 46 cks, 43421 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" 5 cks, 5935 lbs, per Spain, Liverpool.
" 10 cks, 10731 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" 10 cks, 11187 lbs, S & W Welsh, per Greece, London.
ARNICA FLOWERS—20 bales, 2107 lbs, Taft & Tyler, per Admiral, Bremen.
ASPHALTUM—120 tons, per R Myhan, Trinidad.
" 36 hds, per H Carlton, Cardenas.
ASSAFŒTIDA—11 cs, 2800 lbs, per Elysia, London.
AURINE—11 pkgs, 1250 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Spain, Liverpool.
BARYTES—40 cks, 47347 lbs, per Evanell, Marseilles.
BAY RUM—2 demijohns, 10 gals, per Sarah Crowell, St Johns.
BISMARK BROWN—3 cs, 300 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per City of Richmond. Liverpool.
BLEACH—101 tcs. 91310 lbs, C W Rogers & Co, per Spain, Liverpool.
" 130 cks, 112194 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" 50 tcs. 53760 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Spain, Liverpool.
BRONZE POWDER—3 cs, per Weser, Bremen.
" " 2 cs, per Weser, Bremen.
" " 1 cs, per Weser, Bremen.
" " 1 cs, 200 lbs, per Weser, Bremen.
CALOMEL—2 cs, 100 lbs, per Elysia, London.
CANARY SEED—100 bags, 25375 lbs, J D Nordlinger & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 200 bags, 44092 lbs, Mayer Bros & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 150 bags, 33000 lbs, H Nordlinger & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 100 bags, 30612 lbs, G F Gantz & Co, per Greece, London.
" " 70 bags, 16240 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Greece, London.
" " 30 bags, 7200 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Elysia, London.
" " 49 bales, E N & J B Lawrence, per Greece, London.
" " 89 bags, E N & J B Lawrence, per Elysia, London.
" " 27 bags, J D Nordlinger & Co, per Elysia, London.
" " 20 bags, E N & J B Lawrence, per Rhein, Bremen.
" " 150 bags, McKesson & Robbins, per Greece, London.
" " 100 bags, Geo F Gantz & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 5 bags, W H Chapman & Co, per Algeria, Liverpool.
" " 127 bags, J D Nordlinger & Co, per Colombo, Hull.
" " 73 bags, J D Nordlinger & Co, per Rhein, Bremen.
" " 140 bags, 30800 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 500 bags, 126250 lbs, J Lowri, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 650 bags, 137500 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
CARAWAY SEED—100 bags, 10976 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 100 bags, 12500 lbs, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 50 bags, J H Witteper Maas, Rotterdam.
CARDAMONS—2 cs, 282 lbs, per Elysia, London.
CELERY SEED—10 bags, 2240 lbs, per Weser, Bremen.
" " 5 bales, 1212 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Greece, London.
CHALK—155 tons, Grinnell M & Co, per Constantine, London.
" 260 tons, P L Moller, per M Campbell, London.
" 20 cks, 4834 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Undaunted, Liverpool.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—2 cs, 110 lbs, McKesson & R, per Labrador, Havre.
CHEMICAL SALTS—6 cks, 3360 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
CHLORAL HYDRATE—4 cs, 400 lbs, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
COBALT OXIDE—2 cs, 200 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
COLORS—2 bxs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" 4 cks, 1950 lbs, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" 6 cks, 3497 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" PAINTERS—1 cs, F W Devoe & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
" WATER—1 cs, F W Devoe & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
" " 1 cs, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
CREAM TARTAR—5 cks, 5795 lbs, per Spain, Liverpool.
CUDBEAR—15 cks, W A Ross & Bro, per Britannic, Liverpool.
CUTCH—300 bags, 43381 lbs, J Martin & Co, per Whittington, Calcutta.
DRUGS—1 cs, 416 lbs, per Weser, Bremen.
" 12 pkgs, per Weser, Bremen.
" 2 cks, 394 lbs, McKesson & R, per Labrador, Havre.
" 2 pkgs, 437 lbs, per Gellert, Hamburg.
" 3 cs, per Gellert, Hamburg.
DUTCH METAL—3 cs, per Weser, Bremen.
" " 5 cs, per Weser, Bremen.
FULLER'S EARTH—540 bags, 44800 lbs. Hammill & G, per Constantine, London.
GARANCINE—25 cks, 34608 lbs, E Cayle, Bechet & Co, per Evanell, Marseilles.
" 25 cks, 44032 lbs, T K Cummins & Co, per Evanell, Marseilles.
" 60 cks, 102772 lbs, C L Andrews, per Maas, Rotterdam.
GENTIAN ROOT—15 bales, 5172 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Evanell, Marseilles.
GLUE—21 cks, 16804 lbs, B W Jones, per Nevarino, Hull.
" 10 cks, 4061 lbs, per Labrador, Havre.
" 10 cs, 5436 lbs, L Windmuller & R, per Maas, Rotterdam.
GLUCOSE—13 cks, 36900 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" 25 cks 16900 lbs, Wolff & Reesing, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" 79 cks, 55270 lbs, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" 50 cks, 38195 lbs, per Maas, Rotterdam.
GLYCERINE—5 cs, per Greece, London.
GREASE—64 cks, A M Knight & Co, per Wisconsin, Liverpool.
" 102 cks, 33600 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
GRAPE SUGAR—500 cs, 55000 lbs, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" " 600 cs, 66300 lbs, J Macy's Sons, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" " 500 cs, 55125 lbs, Weilbacher & Loewi, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
GUM ARABIC—36 pkgs, 15314 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Algeria, Liverpool.
" " 55 cs, 18816 lbs, Dutilh & Co, per Algeria, Liverpool.
" " 10 cs, 3091 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Algeria, Liverpool.
" " 45 pkgs, 19824 lbs, A Hornby, per Algeria, Liverpool.
" " 10 cs, 3113 lbs, McKesson & R, per Algeria, Liverpool.
GUM KOWRIE—362 cks, E Marcus, per Constantine, London.
INDIGO—5 chests, 1533 lbs, W H Wisner & Co, per Greece, London.
" EXT—10 cks, 6256 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" " 5 cks, 1974 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Greece, Liverpool.
" " 10 cks, 6441 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
INDIGOTINE—1 cs, 50 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
IODINE—1 ck, 448 lbs, C T White & Co, per Victoria, Glasgow.
LAC DYE—105 chests, 2620 lbs, J M Sharpless & Co, per Greece, Liverpool.
LEMON PEEL—1 bale, 485 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Greece, London.
LINSEED—7537 bags, 24869 bush, per Cashmere, Calcutta.
MADDER—10 cks, Beach & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" 30 cks, 44000 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" 19 cks, 23437 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" 10 cks, 12212 lbs, Packard & James, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" 15 cks, 24247 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
MAGNESIA CALC—10 pkgs, 500 lbs, Reed & Co, per Greece, London.
" CARB—25 pkgs, 3361 lbs, Reed & Co, per Greece, London.
MANGANESE—5 cks, 500 lbs, per Weser, Bremen.
MEDICINE—1 box, per Neckar, Bremen.
" 4 cs, per Greece, London.
MEDICINAL EXT—4 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Elysia, London.
" LEAVES—1 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Elysia, London.
" LEAVES—4 bales, per Greece, London.
" PREP—13 cs. Poericke & Tafel, per Weser, Bremen.
MEDICINAL PREP—10 cs, per Labrador, Havre.
" ROOTS—1 bale, 110 lbs, McKesson & R, per Labrador, Havre.
" SEED—1 bag, 84 lbs. McKesson & R per Algeria, Liverpool.
MUSK—1 cs, 194 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Greece, Liverpool.
NITRO BENZOLE—30 cs, 3000 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Weser, Southamton.
OIL ALMOND—5 cs, 652 lbs, Taft & Tyler, per Greece, Liverpool.
OIL AMBER—4 cs, 400 lbs, L Voigt, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" CASTOR—200 cs, 10933 lbs, per Cashmere, Calcutta.
" COD LIVER—5 cks, F Escolante, per Washington, St Johns.
" ESSENTIAL—11 cs, 531 lbs, Fritzsche S & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
" " 1 cs, 112 lbs, per Weser, Bremen.
" ESSENTIAL—3 cs, 221 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Greece, Liverpool.
" MYRBANE—3 cs, 300 lbs, L Voigt, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" OLIVE—4 cks, 491 gals, A K & M Brown, per Dorian, Bordeaux.
" SAVIN—2 cs, 150 lbs, Taft & Tyler, per Greece, Liverpool.
" THYME—20 cs, Taft & Tyler, per Greece, Liverpool.
" THYME—5 cs, 556 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Greece, London.
OCHRE—100 cks, 60607 lbs, Thebaud Bros, per Labrador, Havre.
ORCHILL—10 cks, 5936 lbs, W A Ross & Bro, per Greece, London.
" EXT—11 pkgs, Giesenheimer & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
" LIQUOR—1 cs, 220 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
PAINT—1 cs, 154 lbs, F W Devoe & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
" 20 kegs, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
PERSIAN RED—6 cks, 1190 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
PLUMBAGO—278 bbls, 157920 lbs, Fabbri & Chauncey, per Sappho, Colombo.
" 228 bbls, 135058 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, per Sappho, Colombo.
PORTLAND CEMENT—250 cks, per Constantine, London.
POPPY SEED—50 bales, 4900 lbs, H Nordlinger & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
" " 100 bags, 11025 lbs, per Maas, Rotterdam.
POTASH BICHROME—25 cks, Gifford, Sherman & I, per State of Georgia, Glasgow.
" " 30 cks, 24281 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" " 10 cks, 7881 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
PURPLE LAKE—1 cs, 42 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
RAPE SEED—50 bags, 10800 lbs, per Weser. Bremen.
" " 148 bags, 29000 lbs, L Rosenstien & Co, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
ROSE LEAVES—6 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per Maas, Rotterdam.
SAFFLOWER EXT—5 cs, H Kohnstamm, per Labrador, Havre.
SHELLAC—50 cs, Calvacoresso & R. per Greece, Liverpool.
SOAP CASTILE—250 boxes, 8802 lbs, per Evanell, Marseilles.
" " 500 boxes, 18285 lbs, per Greece, London.
" " 250 boxes, per Evanell, Liverpool.
" " 200 cs, 7077 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Evanell, Marseilles.
" " 500 boxes, 18200 lbs, per Evanell, Marseilles.
" " 500 boxes, 17990 lbs, per Evanell, Marseilles.
" " 1000 boxes, 40362 lbs, per Evanell, Marseilles.
" " 250 boxes, 9163 lbs, per Evanell, Marseilles.
SODA ASH—39 cks, 55985 lbs, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" " 276 cks, 508437 lbs, per Undaunted, Liverpool.
" " 204 cks, 338437 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Undaunted, Liverpool.
" " 367 pkgs, 559662 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Kate Crosby, Liverpool.
" " 168 pkgs, 298480 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Spain, Liverpool.
" " 84 cs, 8113 lbs, Hotman & Hatch, per Greece, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—81 cks, 140090 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Georgia, Glasgow.

" CARBONATE—30 pkgs, 3627 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per City of Mexico, Liverpool.
" CAUSTIC—100 drums 63238 lbs, per Undaunted, Liverpool.
" " 150 drums, 86962 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Spain, Liverpool.
" " 190 drums, 18480 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Spain, Liverpool.
" SAL—500 kegs, 56000 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Georgia, Glasgow.
SPONGES—2 cs, 125 lbs, Mansell & Birnbaum, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
SUGAR OF MILK—1 ck, 350 lbs, J Zeller, per Gellert, Hamburg.
TALC—250 bags, 62500 lbs, M Wetzlar, per Evanell, Marseilles.
TERRA ALBA—40 tcs, 57120 lbs, Hammill & G, per Undaunted, Liverpool.
ULTRAMARINE—22 cs, 4928 lbs, Giesenheimer & Co, per Kenilworth, Antwerp.
" 30 cs, 6720 lbs, W Heuermann, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
" 10 cs, 2240 lbs, per Weser, Bremen.
" 33 cks, 132000 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Mass, Rotterdam.
" 14 cks, 2900 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
" 17 pkgs, 5264 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
VARNISH—1 pkg, 4 gls, F W Devoe & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
" 46 pkgs, 1360 gls, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
" 28 pkgs, 940 gls, A Keppelmann, per Greece, London.
VERDIGRIS—4 hhds, 5100 lbs, Cazade & Crooks, per Dorian, Bordeaux.
VERMILION—4 cs, 1103 lbs, per Weser, Bremen.
" 1 ck, 300 lbs, A Keppelmann per Greece, London.
WHITE LEAD—35 pkgs, 10577 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Elysia, London.
" " 118 pkgs, 22176 lbs, C Del' Field & Co, per Elysia, London.
" PASTE—8 kegs, 773 lbs, W Heuermann, per City of Richmond, Liverpool.
XYLONITE—1 cs, 704 lbs, per Elysia, London.
ZINC OXIDE—170 bbls, 37485 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
" " 100 bbls, 22046 lbs, H & F W Meyer, per Labrador, Havre.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ACID OXALIC—10 cks, 6440 lbs, Howe & French, per Atlas, Liverpool.
ALUM—120 pkgs, 35164 lbs, Dupee & Soren, per Atlas, Liverpool.
AMMONIA—25 cks, Weeks & Porter, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" MURI—5 cks, 5018 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Massachusetts, Liverpool
ANILINE COLORS—3 cs, 150 lbs, Cushing, Potter & Cades, per Atlas, Liverpool
" " 4 cs, 200 lbs, Cushing, Porter & Cades, per Marathon, Liverpool.
" " 14 cs, 700 lbs, Morey & Co, per Marathon, Liverpool.
BERRIES YELLOW—124 bags, H C Thatcher & Co, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" " 61 bags, T K Cummins & Co, per Atlas, Liverpool.
BLEACH—103 cks, 89830 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" 102 cks, 112663 lbs, Morey & Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
" 525 cks, 448437 lbs, F A Downing, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
BURGUNDY PITCH—25 tubs, Cutler Bros & Co, per E S Newman, Rotterdam.
COCHINEAL—36 bags, 7251 lbs, Henry G Hawes, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" 100 bags, 16791 lbs, Howe & Goodwin, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
CRETA PRECIP—5 cks, Weeks & Potter, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
GELATINE—5 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Iberian, Liverpool.
GLUCOSE—20 cks, 7096 lbs, Wright & Moody, per Atlas, Liverpool.
GREASE—16 cks, 6081 lbs, Albert Thompson & Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
GUM COPAL—48 bags, 4419 lbs, Thos P Pingree, per Greyhound, Acera.
INDIGO—10 chests, 3213 lbs, Edward E Rice & Co, per Iberian, Liverpool.
LIMAWOOD—70000 lbs, Chas W Slade, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
" 111300 lbs, Boston Dye & Chemical Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
MADDER—10 cks, 15349 lbs, Howe & Goodwin, per E S Newman, Rotterdam.
" 10 cks, 11881 lbs, Gill & Lootz, per E S Newman, Rotterdam.
OIL PALM—407 pkgs, 59003 gls, Thos P Pingree, per Grey Hound, Acera.
POTASH CARB—9 cks, 4963 lbs, Samuel D Austin, per Iberian, Liverpool.
RHUBARB—4 cs, 551 lbs, Cutler Bros & Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
SAPANWOOD—55600 lbs, Boston Dye & Chemical Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
SENNA—9 bales, Howe & French, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—64 cks, 113074 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" " 93 cks, 112304 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" " 66 cks, 113586 lbs, F A Downing, per Atlas, Liverpool.
" " 202 cks, 506094 lbs, F A Downing, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
" CAUSTIC—50 dms, 28995 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" " 100 dms, 57803 lbs, Morey & Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
" " 200 dms, 125743 lbs, F A Downing, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
" " 50 dms, 29073 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
" " 95 dms, 56148 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" SAL—200 bbls, 67200 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Iberian, Liverpool.
" " 481 bbls, 192400 lbs, Morey & Co, per Atlas, Liverpool.
" SILICATE—51 cks, 61888 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Atlas, Liverpool.
SUMAC EXT—20 cks, 9064 lbs, Beach & Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.
VENETIAN RED—50 bbls, 16800 lbs, Morey & Co, per Massachusetts, Liverpool.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ASHES—20 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
" 3 pkgs, order, Erie R R.
" 30 pkgs, order, Erie R R.
" 6 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
" 13 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
BARK—1001 pkgs, order, Baltimore.
BEESWAX—1 hhd, D Lehman, New Orleans.
" 1 bbl, Bruce & C, Washington, N C.
" 3 bbls, order, Richmond.
" 1 pkg, Lee & Co, Charleston.
" 4 pkgs, order, Norfolk.
" 1 pkg, C J Coulter & Co, Richmond.
" 1 pkg, J S Belcher, Richmond,
" 2 pkg, Frisbee, Roberts & Co, Richmond.
BROMINE—18 cs, C Pfizer & Co, Richmond.
CLAY—24 cks, R McNamee & Co, Richmond.
24 cks, R McNamee & Co, Richmond.
COTTONSEED—473 bags, Bowring & Archibald, Erie R R.
" OIL—100 bbls, J W Trask, Galveston.
" " 46 bbls, order, Galveston.
" " 350 bbls, Union Oil Co, New Orleans.
" " 800 bbls, Union Oil Co, New Orleans.
" " 225 bbls, order, New Orleans.
" MEAL—250 pkgs, Bowring & Archibald, Erie R R.
EARTH PAINT—10 tcs, R J Waddell & Co, Baltimore.
" " 10 tcs, Wadsworth, M & L, Baltimore.
FLAXSEED—1338 bags, Campbell & Thayer, North River Boats.
" 353 bags, C E Morris, Erie R R.
" 920 bags, R Colgate & Co, National Line.
" 135 bags, Thomas & B, Erie R R.
" 685 bags, I & C Moore & Co, Erie R R.
" 370 bags, R Colgate & Co, National Line.
" 154 bags, E F Randolph, National Line.
" 174 bags, Thomas & B, Erie R R.
" 1235 bags, R Colgate & Co, Erie R R.
" 197 bags, E F Randolph, National Line.
" 350 bags, R Colgate & Co, National Line.
" 638 bags, Campbell & Thayer, North River Boats.
" 1125 bags, R Colgate & Co, North River Boats.
" 180 bags, R Colgate & Co, National.
LARD OIL—50 bbls, Weston & Fiske, Erie R R.
LUBRICATING OIL—53 bbls, R J Thompson & Co, Erie R R.
" " 200 bbls, Libby, Bartlett & K, Richmond.
" " 50 bbls, American Natural Lub Oil Co, Richmond.
MINERAL LARD OIL—115 bbls, J H Coleman, Erie R R.
MUSTARD SEED—219 bags, H K & F B Thurber, Hudson River R R.
" " 196 bags, H K & F B Thurber, Hudson River R R.
" " 263 bags, H K & F B Thurber, Hudson River R R.
" " 56 bags, U H Dudley & Co, Hudson River R R.
OIL—31 bbls, T C Purdy, Erie R R.
" 37 bbls, order, National.
" 25 bbls, S W Knowles, National.
" 25 bbls, M H Parsons & Co, National.
" CAKE—601 bags, I & C Moore & Co, North River Boats.
" " 501 bags, A B Gibbs & Co, North River Boats.
" " 76 bags, Simmonds & G, Erie R R.
" " 100 bags, Simmonds & G, National.
" " 464 bags, I & C Moore & Co, Erie R R.
" " 415 bags, Simmonds & G, Erie R R.
" " 93 bags, R Norman, Erie R R.
" " 210 bags, Simmonds & G, Erie R R.
" " 125 bags, R Lacey & Co, National Line.
" " 236 bags, I & C Moore & Co, Erie R R.
" " 275 bags, Simmonds & G, Erie R R.
" " 125 bags, R Norman, National Line.
" " 1806 bags, I & C Moore & Co, North River Boats.
" " 100 bags, Simmonds & G, Erie R R.
" " 277 bags, I & C Moore & Co, Erie R R.
" " 92 bags, R Norman, Erie R R.
" " 500 bags, R Norman, National Line.
SUMAC—140 bags, order, Richmond.
" 140 bags, C Nugent & Co, Richmond.

Domestic Receipts—Oils, &c.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending NOVEMBER 4:

		For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Acid	pkgs.	...	480
Ashes	pkgs.	78	5873
Asphaltum	lbs.	....	...
Bark	pkgs.	....	421
Barytes	pkgs.	....	770
Beeswax	pkgs.	14	1212
Bone Black	pkgs.	....	9482
" "	tons.	...	50
Borax	cs.	....	6961
"	lbs.	...	215235
Castor seed	bags	....	5
Clay	pkgs.	48	3989
Copperas	bbls,	...	5
Cottonseed	bags.	473	1838
do Meal	bags.	250	3085
Dyewood	tons.	....	130
Earth Paint	pkgs.	20	1179
Flaxseed	pkgs.	7854	88363
Glue stock	pkgs.	....	47
Glycerine	pkgs.	....	....
Lampblack	bbls.	....	15
Lime Acetate	pkgs.	....	102
" Sulphate		....	30
Manganese	pkgs.	...	148
Mustard seed	pkgs.	734	7542
do do	lbs.	....	77900
Ochre	pkgs.	....	1350
Oils—Cotton Seed	bbls.	1521	24284
Elaine	bbls.	....	270
Fish	bbls.	....	....
Lard	bbls.	50	7202
Mineral	bbls	115	3023
Linseed	bbls.	....	175
Lubricating	bbls.	303	7016
Neatsfoot	cs.	....	205
Pigsfoot	pkgs.	..	....
Red	bbls.	....	190
Sassafras	pkgs.	....	174
Sperm	cks.	....	130
Tallow	bbls.	....	708
Whale	bbls.	....	....
do	pkgs.	..	....
do	galls.	....	94283
do	tons.	...	..
other	bbls.	118	7427
cake	sacks.	8096	371942
meal	sacks.	....	7823
Orange Peel	bags.	....	....
Paint	pkgs.	...	112
Quicksilver	flasks.	....	7075
Rapeseed	bags.	....	3990
Sarsaparilla	bales.	....	418
Sassafras Bark	bales.	1001	5432
Soap Stock	bbls.	....	250
Sponge	bales.	....	691
Sumac	bags.	280	5206
Vanilla	pkgs.	....	380
White Lead	pkgs.	....	1657

Exports of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals and Dyestuffs for the past week.

COD LIVER OIL.
10 bxs, per Geilert, for Hamburg.

CLOVER SEED.
1132 bags, per Elysia, for London.
150 bags, per Sidonian, for Glasgow.

ESSENCES.
2 cs, per Weser, for Bremen.

DRUGS.
14 pkgs, per Alice, for Truxillo.
1 bx, per Andes, for Port au Prince.
1 cs, per Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
3 cs, per Elysia, for London.
1 cs, per Post Boy, for St Thomas.
36 bxs, per City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz.
4 bxs, per Curtis Tilton, for St Kitts.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT.
100 bxs, per Tycho Brahe, for Liverpool.

EPSOM SALT.
40 bxs, per Eliza Thompson, for Mayaguez.

GLUE.
1 cs, per Geilert, for Hamburg.

LARD OIL.
50 cs, per H Scudder, for Port Elizabeth.
2 bbls, per Andes, for Savanilla.

MEDICINE.
1 bx, per Scythia, for Liverpool.
6 cs, per Commerce, for Gibralter.
15 bxs, per Speed, for Montevideo.

OIL CAKE.
2397 bags, per Nagpore, for Liverpool.
552 bags, per State of Indiana, for Glasgow.
3147 bags, per Elysia, for London.
87 cks, per Spain, for Liverpool.

OIL ESSENTIAL.
20 cs, per Geilert, for Hamburg.

See page 16.

Drug, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Notes.

EDITED BY N. C. WHITE.

NEW PROCESS FOR ESTIMATION OF POTASSA.

BY M. A. CARNOT.

In spite of the improvements in the estimation of potassa introduced by Peligot and Schlœsing, its exact determination in a somewhat complex substance remains one of the most delicate operations in analytical chemistry. We have, further, no reagent sensitive enough to detect its presence in small quantities,

The new reaction of the salts of potassa in presence of hyposulphite of soda and a salt of bismuth in a solution mixed with alcohol solves both these difficulties.

We dissolve in a few drops of hydrochloric acid 1 part of the subnitrate of bismuth—say half a grm.—and, on the other hand, about 2 parts (1 grm. to 1¼) of crystallized hyposulphite of soda in a few c. c. of water. The second solution is then poured into the first, and concentrated alcohol is added in large excess. This mixture is the reagent.

If brought in contact with a few drops of the solution of a potash-salt it at once gives a yellow precipitate. With an undissolved potassic salt it produces a decidedly yellow coloration easily recognized.

All potassic salts with mineral acids are equally susceptible of this reaction, sulphates and phosphates as well as nitrates, carbonates, chlorides, etc. It is also very sensitive with the organic salts, tartrates, citrates, etc.

The reaction is not interfered with by the presence of other bases with which nothing analogous is produced. The character is, therefore, perfectly distinct.

Baryta and strontia alone may occasion some difficulty, by reason of the white precipitates of double hyposulphites which they form with the same reagent; but it is very rare to meet them along with potassa, and they are very easily detected and removed.

If we have a solution containing merely a few milligrms. of potassa, it is reduced by evaporation to a very small volume, or even to dryness, when the characteristic reaction readily appears. Or slips of filter paper may be repeatedly saturated with the dilute solution, and after drying be steeped in the alcoholic reagent, when the yellow color will appear, especially on the margins of the paper.

The author's quantitative experiments refer chiefly to nitrates, chlorides, and mixtures of the two salts. With some special precautions the method may probably be applied directly to sulphates, though these are easily converted into chlorides by chloride of barium, removing the excess of baryta with sodic or ammonic carbonate.

The hyposulphite of commerce is sufficiently pure for use; the crystals are dissolved in a small quantity of water at the moment of the experiment.

The chloride of bismuth is prepared by treating the pulverized metal with a few drops of nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, and then heating with a very small quantity of hydrochloric acid. The lead possibly present in the bismuth is got rid of by adding to the cold solution concentrated alcohol, which causes chloride of lead to be deposited. Or subnitrate of bismuth may be dissolved in a few drops of hydrochloric acid,

The liquid in which the potassa is to be determined should not exceed 10 to 15 c. c. in bulk, so that the entire volume of the aqueous solutions may not exceed 20 to 25 c. c. For 1 part of supposed potassa we take two parts of bismuth or 2½ of subnitrate with 7 parts of crystaline hyposulphite.

The solution of potassic salt is placed in a small flask, the bismuth solution is added, then the hyposulphite, the whole is mixed rapidly, and 200 to 250 c. c. of concentrated alcohol are added. The whole is agitated in a few moments, and left to settle. The yellow precipitate collects at the bottom of the flask, and may be filtered after a quarter of an hour, and carefully washed with alcohol.

The precipitate cannot be weighed; it is dissolved upon the filter in excess of water; the bismuth is thrown down as sulphide by sulphydrate of ammonia, washed by decantation, collected on a tared filter, dried at 100 degs., and weighed. The weight obtained may be corrected by separating from the filter a part of the dried precipitate, and heating it again to 150° to 200° in a small platinum crucible, weighing before and after, and correcting the total weight of the sulphide accordingly. The weight of the potassa is found on multiplying the weight of the sulphide of bismuth found by—

$$\frac{3KO}{Bi_2 S_3} = 0.549$$

The method has been found accurate in presence of soda, lithia, ammonia, lime, magnesia, alumina, iron.—*Comptes Rendus.—Chemical News.*

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF OLEINE.

BY CHARLES G. POLK, M. D.

This agent, suggested by me as a valuable remedy in tubercular diseases, has now been tried by myself and several regular physicians, with results sufficiently satisfactory to justify in claiming for it a place in the therapeutics of this class of diseases second only to cod liver oil. It is unquestionably superior to the monobasic Hypophosphites of Churchill, and will produce in many cases very salutary results, even after these have failed to benefit. Its sphere of action however, should not be over-estimated. It seems to modify the peculiar dyscrasia, upon which the development of tubercle depends, if not intimately associated with the initial lesion in which these morbid products have their birth, and consequently the especial benefit which may be anticipated will be in arresting or in retarding the development of tubercle. I am confident that in this good office it exceeds every other agent. It does not, however, equal cod liver oil in invigorating the digestive function and in promoting the elaboration of a rich, pure blood. The two, nevertheless, exceed either of them alone in curative results, and should always be given in union. While Hypophosphite of Oleine supplies the deficient element back to the system and invigorates the brain and nerve force, and the cod liver oil acts as an alterative nutrient and tonic, neither or both of them will exert a very decided influence upon the ulcerative and inflammatory processes which are awakened by either tubercle or caseous degeneration of inflammatory products, consequently it would be folly to expect that they will be equal to a cure, unless the tubercular inflammation or ulceration be combated by appropriate means. Starting from this standpoint, it is evident that, if the deficiency of Hypophosphorous Acid be the developing cause of tuberculosis, and the formula in which it exists in animal organization being the tribasic variety, that the deficiency can only be remedied by giving Hypophosphorous Acid in as nearly the normal condition as possible to that found in the system. To obtain this was the work of years. As is well known, the commercial Hypophosphorous Acid belongs to the monobasic variety. As cerebric acid is ever found in association with Oleine, the fact was suggested that Phosphorous, oxidized very slowly in an oil rich in Oleine, would produce the result I experimented by saturating pure lard oil with Phosphorous, and slowly introducing dry oxygen, until the Phosphorous was resolved into Hypophosphorous Acid. This I effected by mixing equal parts by weight of the Peroxide of Manganese and Chlorate of Potassium in a florence flask, and by a long glass tube extending to the bottom of the vessel containing the solution of Phosphorous at one end, and entering the flask through a cork at the other, and gently heating with an alcohol lamp. Very soon bubbles of air were expelled, and immediately after oxygen began to pass through the glass tube into the oil, evidences of oxidation were evinced, and it required considerable care to prevent the Phosphorous from bursting into a flame and igniting the menstruum in which it was dissolved. I, however, succeeded in thus destroying all evidences of the presence of free Phosphorous. But upon testing the product chemically and therapeutically, I found that it was simply monobasic Hypophosphorous Acid, and that it possessed no advantage over the ordinary Hypophosphorous Acid. It then occurred to me that, as the cerebric acid was also associated with nitrogenous elements, if Phosphorous was decomposed in the presence of a nitrogenous element, I might obtain the object of my desire. I experimented, and found that if the Phosphorous be oxidized in the presence of beef juice, the result was almost identical with cerebric or tribasic Hypophosphorous Acid in its chemical attributes. The Hypophosphite of Oleine thus obtained is the agent which in my hands has proved so valuable as a therapeutical agent.

Until very recently I was unaware that any one else had labored in the same direction; but I find Professor Percy, of the New York Medical College, had even preceded me in the publication of the history of this compound, although he seems to have been prompted by a different motive, and not to have realized its great value in tubercular consumption. I have no desire to appropriate another's labor to myself; but as I was totally unaware of the existence of his able paper, read before the American Medical Association, my previous articles on this subject were as original as though his paper had never had an existence.

IMPURITIES IN THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF SODA AND LIME.

BY M. PATROUILLARD.

The hypophosphites soluble in water may be recognized by the following characters: They reduce, by the aid of a gentle heat, salts of binoxide of mercury and those of silver, and more readily if the liquor contain a little hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. With bichloride of mercury they form a white precipitate of protochloride, or sometimes the color is grey from the presence of metallic mercury through the more complete reduction of the chloride. With nitrate of silver, even in a neutral liquid, there is produced a dark brown precipitate of phosphide of silver mixed with reduced silver.

Dry hypophosphites of the alkali and of the alkaline earths, heated carefully in a test tube, are decomposed, giving off phosphuretted hydrogen, which inflames spontaneously within the tube and burns with a pale greenish flame, depositing on the sides an orange yellow or brownish body. Lastly, heated slightly with concentrated nitric acid an active effervescence is suddenly produced, accompanied by an abundant evolution of nitrous vapor. These experiments should be made carefully upon small portions of the substance, in consequence of the violence of the reactions.

Hypophosphite of soda is white, usually amorphous, although it can be obtained crystalline, inodorous, deliquescent, and completely soluble in water and even concentrated alcohol. One part dissolves in about two parts of water and in fifteen parts of 90° alcohol.

The impurities which this salt sometimes contains are due to want of care in its preparation. To obtain it, is usual to decompose hypophosphite of baryta with sulphate of soda, insoluble sulphate of baryta being formed, and hypophosphite of soda which remains in solution. If the sulphate of soda is not used in sufficient quantity, undecomposed hypophosphite of baryta remains mixed with the hypophosphite of soda, giving when tested with sulphate of soda, a white precipitate insoluble in hydrochloric acid. If, on the other hand, an excess of sulphate of soda is used, and this is the most frequent case, the salt gives with chloride of barium the same precipitate of sulphate of barium. When treated with 90° alcohol, a residue of sulphate of soda is left. The author reports that he has met with notable proportions of sulphate of soda in commercial hypophosphite of soda. The residue insoluble in alcohol may also contain phosphate of soda formed during the evaporation of the solution of the hypophosphite. In this case the residue dissolved in distilled water gives with neutral nitrate of silver a yellow precipitate very soluble in nitric acid and in ammonia.

Hypophosphite of lime is white, unaltered by exposure to the air, soluble in about six parts of distilled water, and insoluble in alcohol. The salt is rarely completely soluble in water, because in its preparation, during the evaporation of the solution, there is always formation of phosphite and consecutively of phosphate of lime. When triturated with water, it ought to dissolve without giving off the alliaceous odor characteristic of phosphuretted hydrogen. The solution of hypophosphite of lime acidulated by acetic acid, should give with oxalite of ammonia a white precipitate, insoluble in acetic acid in excess, but soluble in hydrochloric acid. The same solution should not precipitate upon the addition of sulphate of lime, as that might show the presence of a baryta salt; neither should it precipitate with chloride of barium.—*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie.*

THE PROPERTIES OF MANCONA BARK.

The *Archive de Physiologie*, of May and June, has an article on the chemistry and physiology of this bark by MM. Gallois and E Hardy, of which a resume is published by the *London Medical Record*, of August. This bark is used by the natives of the west coast of Africa as a poison for their arrows; the tree from which it is obtained has been described by several naturalists, and is one of the leguminosæ, sub-order, cæsalpineæ; it grows to the height of about ninety feet, with a cylindrical trunk about six feet in diameter, and is called by the natives Tali or Teli. The wood is very hard, and much used for domestic purposes, as it escapes the attacks of white ants. The bark itself, which is used for poisoning arrows, and to make the test-liquids for criminals, is usually in the shape of flattened, irregular, reddish pieces, with roughened surfaces; it is hard, fibrous, inodorous, and causes violent sneezing when pulverized. It is said by travellers to cause the death of horses if chewed by them. Boiled with water it furnishes a red liquid used by the natives as an emetic and purgative.

An active principle, to which the authors give the name of erythrophlæine, was obtained by them from the bark; they consider it to be alkaloidal. The substances obtained by two methods differed slightly from each other, one being a transparent, amorphous matter, of a clear amber color, and firm and gum-like to the touch; the other was of a yellowish-white color, transparent, and crystalline.

In warm-blooded animals both the extracts of the bark, and these two substances obtained by these authors, acted as muscle-poisons, producing convulsions and extreme dyspnæa consequent upon the disturbance of hæmatosis. In cold-blooded animals it causes a progressive stupefaction, which goes as far as complete relaxation of the muscles, and during which death takes place. The muscles first impregnated by the poisonous fluid are the first to be paralyzed, while those protected by ligature from its influence preserve their electro-contractility.

Atropine does not rewaken the movements of the heart paralyzed by erythrophlæine, nor does it prevent its action. Curare decidedly retards its effects The leaves, seeds, and probably other parts of Erythrophlæum Coumingæ, and allied species, contain an alkaloid which acts like a poison to the heart, and which, by its chemical composition, approaches erythropnlæine, if it be not identical with it. It is difficult to say whether Mancona bark is susceptible of therapeutic application. Sternutatories have no longer their place in medicine, but it shows with digitalis at first, at least, the power of raising the arterial tension; and, possibly, if given in small doses, its effects might be very different from those observed with large doses given in the experiments.

ANILINE BLACK INKS.

Lately, methylated aniline colors have been prepared of a blue shade, verging so much upon black that they can be applied for the manufacture of black ink. One of these coloring matters is known in the market under the name of *soluble nigrosine;* it dissolves in water almost without residue, and a solution at one eightieth of this substance may serve as ink without any need of adding a thickening. The ink thus obtained is a purple blue-black, in the liquid state on paper, it becomes immediately deep black, but its tint does not increase in intensity. It flows well from the pen, does not get mouldy, and when it is dried up its properties may be restored by adding water. It is not quite as black as gall-nut inks, but it presents an agreeable velvet tone. Although prepared with a soluble salt, once dried it is no effaced by washing, and only disappears with great difficulty if we try to remove it whilst still moist, unless it has been too much concentrated. In this case the coloring matter does not penetrate well into the fibres of the paper, and remain slightly adhearing to its surface. We obviate immediately this inconvenience by an addition of water. The characters traced with this ink turn blue with acids, but are not destroyed. Thanks to the perfect neutrality of the nigroisne ink, it does not attack pens, and these are only rendered unservicable by prolonged use. After this ink, which, we believe, is not yet known, follows the induline ink of Messrs. Coupier & Collin, prepared by dissolving induline in 50 parts of water. The inventors contended for the prize offered by the Society of Encouragement of Paris, for a new indeliable ink. Although they did not obtain it, the good qualities of their ink, especially for schools, have got them a gratuity of 500 francs. We have not been able to procure a sample of induline, but we believe that induline ink is identical with that of nigrosine. If the coloring matter of these two inks is not the same, it presents at least the same properties.—*Moniteur Scientifique.*

CHROMIC INKS.

As long ago as 1848, Professor F. Runge invented what he called a chromic ink, from its containing chromate of potash. His directions for its preparations, published at the time in Dingler's *Journal*, were as follows: A decoction of logwood is first made in the proportion of 10 to 80, that is 10 lbs of logwood is boiled with enough water to produce 80 lbs of decoction. To 1,000 parts of this logwood extract when cold, is added 1 part of yellow chromate of potash, stirring rapidly. It is ready for use at once. Gum and other additions are injurious, he says, to this ink.

The following year W. Stein proposed an improvement on Runge's ink, saying that the great fault of this ink was that it soon became thick, like sour milk. This he overcame by adding four grains of corrosive sublimate to each bottle. This would restore thick ink to its pristine quality, and improve its color changing it from deep indigo blue to pure black.

In 1867, C. Fuscher described a new ink similar to the above, made as follows: Boil 10 ozs of logwood in 20 ozs of water, then boil again in 20 ozs more of water, and mix the two decoctions; add 2 ozs of chrome alum and boil it another quarter of an hour. One oz of gum arabic is added, and we have 25 ozs of deep black ink.

Bottger says that a simple method of preventing gelatinizing in chromic ink is to add to the water in which the extract is made some carbonate of soda. His method of operation is as follows: Dissolve 15 parts of extract of logwood in 1,000 parts of distilled water, to which 4 parts of carbonate of soda have been added at boiling heat, and add one part of yellow chromate of potash dissolved in a little water.

NEW USES OF VANADIUM.

James Gibbon states (*Chem. News*) that paper drawn through a solution of a vanadium salt and exposed to sunlight, furnishes a distinct image when treated with salts of uranium. The same result is obtained by using a mixture of vanadium and silver salts, and using ferrous sulphate as developer. Potassium vanadate in contact with organic substances, and under the influence of sunlight, turns first green, then blue. These, and other experiments, show that only the scarcity of this metal prevents its use for photographic purposes.

Since vanadium has lately come into use in dyeing, to produce aniline black, it may be expected, that with an increased consumption of this element, its production will be increased, and the present high price become lower. Anticipating this result, it is proper to recall to mind that vanadium salts are *poisonous*, and that caution is required in their preparation and employment. Priestley Platt, of Manchester, who experimented on animals, found that vanadium salts produce local as well as general paralysis of the motor nerves, together with convulsions, decreased temperature, intermittened respiration, and feeble pulsation. The subject deserves further investigation. As antidotes, may be recommended potassium ferrocyanide, which forms a precipitate with salts of vanadium in acid solutions. Tannic acid would likewise be indicated.—*Ind. Blatter.*, 13, 198.

The antiseptic properties of salycilic acid have lately been introduced into dentrifices. We have seen and tested by use the "salcylic tooth powder," and "liquid dentrifice," prepared by Mr. A. Dung, 61 Bowery, and find them safe and superior as dentrifices. They readily remove all foreign matter from the teeth without injury to the gum or coating of the teeth, and are excellent deodorizers.

WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN'S
PURE PAINTS,
PREPARED
FOR
IMMEDIATE USE.

We furnish these Paints to the Dealer on favorable terms, and satherize their sale subject to the satisfaction of all buyers. We agree to repaint any house with English White Lead, or any other White Lead, if our Paints do not prove perfectly satisfactory. Evidence of the value of these Paints, is indicated in the increasing demand for them. Sample cards, &c., sent on application.

Wadsworth, Martinez & Longman,
Manufacturers and Importers, White Lead, Paints, Colors, Oils, &c.
207 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.

SOME NEW COMPOUNDS OF PHENOL WITH CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.

O. Hesse has investigated a series of new compounds of cinchona alkaloids with phenol, which exhibit very curious properties, and some of which have already been found to be of practical value as criteria of cinchona or phenol assay, and medicinally. Among the latest of these compounds is *semiphenol cinchonidia*, obtained from a solution of equal equivalents of cinchonidia and phenol in dilute alcohol, as an oily layer, which gradually becomes crystalline. If strong alcohol be employed, the compound is at once obtained in handsome crystals, which have merely to be rinsed with dilute alcohol, to be entirely pure. The crystals are colorless, shining, odorless prisms, permanent in air, losing their phenol gradually at a moderate heat, and entirely at 130 deg. C. Formula; 2C20 H24N2 O,C6H6O. This substance, although easily decomposable when free, is yet very stable as sulphate. Another compound: *sesquiphenol cinchonidia*, was obtained by bringing together the alkaloid and phenol in the proportions of two to three. Cinchonidia has the property of combining with phenol in common with quinia; but the dextrogyre alkaloids, quinidia cinchonia, and quinamia, appear to be unable to enter such a combination.—*Lieb. Annal. d. Chem.*, 1c2, 163.

DETERMINING WHETHER COTTON HAS BEEN DYED WITH MADDER OR WITH ARTIFICIAL ALIZARINE.

The material to be tested is first dipped in a solution of potassium permanganate, and then in a bath of acid, when the madder red will become yellowish, but artificial alizarine will turn d stinctly rose colored. The difference in color is still better perceived by treating the dyed cotton with potassium dichromate and nitric acid successively; in this case the madder red is almost completely decolorized, while the red of artificial alizarine preserves a characteristic rose color; if the fabric is further treated for a few minutes with boiling soda lye of 18 deg. B., and after washing with hydrochloric acid of 26 deg. B, the madder red becomes of a dirty orange, while the artificial alizarine turns a brilliant clear yellow.

The strength of the baths is as follows: One gramme of K2Mn2O8 is dissolved in 200 c. c. water; the dyed fabric is steeped in this, washed and then passed through HCl. of 3 deg. B. The material is again treated with the first bath, washed, and finally introduced into a solution of oxalic acid of 1 deg. B.

If K2Cr2O7 is employed, the bath should be made of 10 grms of the salt to 200 c.c. of water, and the nitric acid should have the strength of 50 deg. B.

NOSTRUMS.

The *Am. Jour. of Phar.* (Sept.), publishes analyses by O. L. Churchill, of six nostrums, sold as ague cures as follows:—"Ayer's Ague Cure"; each bottle contains fl. oz. 6 of a syrupy tincture of cinchona, aromatized; 1 fl. oz. contains 3.2 grs. of amorphous alkaloids, 3 grs. cinchonia, 0.7 cinchonidia, 0.8 quinia, and 1 gr. quinidia. 2. "Wilhot's Antiperiodic fever and ague cure"; each fl oz. contains 3 grs. of quinia, and 5 4 grs. of sulphuric acid, 1.5 of which is free. 3. "Christie's Ague Mixture"; a tincture of cinchona bark, with cinchonia sulphate and molasses. 4 "Petermann's Michigan Ague Cure"; an alcoholic syrup tincture of cinchona with chinoidin. 5. "Jayne's Ague Mixture"; contains not enough quinia or other cinchona alkaloids to make the liquid very bitter. 6. "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria"; each bottle holds 12 fl. oz.; on standing, a sediment is deposited which fills one-third of the bottle. This is charcoal; the solution contains sugar and a little tincture of chloride of iron, also a trace of sulphuric acid—nothing more.

PREPARATION OF FERROUS SULPHIDE.

Ferrous sulphide, or sulphuret of iron, which is commonly used for preparing sulphuretted hydrogen, is usually prepared by melting together sulphur and metallic iron in a crucible, or by allowing sulphur to act upon *white*, hot pieces of iron. Although these materials are inexpensive, yet the product obtained by the before mentioned processes commands a higher price in the market than might be expected, In order to produce an equally good, but cheaper product, M. C. Mehu recommends to use a mixture of metallic iron and iron pyrites or iron disulphide. Two parts of finely powdered pyrites and one part iron, powdered and free from oxide, are heated in a Hessian crucible for half an hour to redness, when a gray mass results, which may easily be powdered, and furnishes sulphuretted hydrogen in great abundance. It is not necessary for the mass in the crucible to melt, as the combination is formed already at a red heat; but the materials must be finely powdered and intimately mixed, and put into the crucible without pressing.—*Zeitsch. Oest. Apoth. Ver.*, 1876, 418,

THE TOXIC PROPERTIES OF GLYCERINE.

MM. Dujardin Beaumetz and Audige have made a series of interesting and elaborate experiments upon the poisonous effects produced upon dogs by large doses of glycerine, which were injected under the skin, the conclusions arrived at being as follows: 1. Glycerine, chemically pure, causes in the dog, in twenty-four hours after being introduced under the skin, deadly effects when the dose is in the proportion of 8 to 10 grammes to a kilogramme of the weight of the dog. 2. The toxic effects (accute glycerine) are comparable within certain limits to those of acute alcoholism. 3. The microscpic lesions in glycerism are analogous to those of alcoholism, which tends to induce the belief that the toxic effects of these substances are almost the same. 4. From a therapeutic point of view, there may, therefore, be some danger in introducing glycerine into the economy in too large quantities.—*Bull. Gen. d. Therap.*

OXIDATION OF GLYCOCOL, LEUCIN, AND TYROSIN, AND ON THE OCCURRENCE OF CARBONIC ACID IN THE BLOOD.

Dr. E. Drechsel. By oxidizing ammoniacal solutions of glycocol, leucin, and tyrosin with potassium permanganate, the author obtained, among other products, carbonic acid, which has not hitherto been observed in this connection. From numerous experiments, it is established that carbonic acid always forms when nitrogenous compounds of carbon are oxidized in an alkaline solution, or in more general terms, wherever nascent carbonic acid and nascent ammonia are simultaneously produced. Since these conditions are continually going on in the organism of living animals, the author was led to look for carbonic acid in the blood, and he established its presence incontestably.

INFLUENCE OF BOTTLES ON WINES.

One would suppose that the composition of the glass of a bottle has no influence on the liquid it may contain. Up to the present the quality of the glass was not considered as capable of deteriorating, decomposing, and spoiling wines. However, a short time ago, a rich merchant and grower, finding that a certain quality of his best wines was quite spoilt, determined upon an inquiry. Observing that the glass of the bottles had become opaque, he ordered a special analysis of the wine and the glass. The chemist found that the alkali of the glass had neutralized the wine.

In consequence of this discovery, the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux has petitioned the Minister to oblige bottle-makers to adopt trade marks, in order that if their glass has an action upon the wine, they should be held responsible.

From experiments made by the most competent men, a good bottle contains:

Silicic acid	58·4
Potash and soda	11·7
Lime	18·6
Alumina and oxide of iron	11·0
Undetermined	0·3
	100

The analysis of bad bottles ha given the following result:

Silicic acid	52·4
Potash and soda	4·4
Lime	32·1
Alumina and iron	11·1
	100

The acids of wine suffer by the excess of lime.

Wines may be influenced in many ways; for instance, with 45° of silicic acid, 15° of soda, 20° of lime, and 10° of alumina, it becomes thick and flat.

The best bottles contain from 15° to 20° of lime, and 59° to 60° of silicic acid.

The worst have from 50° to 52° of silicic acid and 25° to 30 of lime.

CONTINUOUS FORMATION OF NITRIC ACID.

When a mixture of binoxide of manganese and a solution of caustic soda is evaporated to dryness and the dried mass is heated in a current of air, sodium manganate is formed, which, on heating to redness in a current of superheated steam, gives off free oxygen and returns to the original mixture.

From this reaction a process has been devised by H. Schwarz for the continuous production of nitric acid, by first passing air, and afterwards gaseous ammonia, over a mixture of binoxide of manganese and caustic soda at a dull red heat. On testing the process by experiment, it is found to answer perfectly, nitric acid being formed in large quantities. The nitric acid so formed cannot combine with the soda, because, as Wohler has shown, a mixture of sodium nitrate and oxide of manganese decomposes, when heated, into caustic soda and nitric acid. When the reaction is finished, air is again passed over the mixture, by which sodium manganate becomes re-formed, so that the process is continuous.—*Jour. of the Chem. S.*, from *Dingl. Pol. J.*

ACTION OF BUTYCHLORAL.

Prof. Liebreich has made a series of experiments with butychloral upon rabbits and the human subject, which are reported in the *Centralbl. f. d. Med. Wissensch.* In the case of human beings the following facts were noted:

To a child aged 4½ years, after trials had been made with smaller doses, 2.5 grm. of butychloral were given in sweetened water. It soon fell into a sleep, from which it could be aroused by pinching its arms, falling again into slumber as soon as the irritation ceased. Irritation of the cornea, however, had no effect, and it appeared to be entirely without sensation. This want of sensibility was noticed even when the child was roused from its sleep; but the nasal mucous membrane, on the other hand, was sensitive. To lunatics 5 grm. were given, and sleep, with anæsthesia, produced while the patients remained seated upon their chairs, to such an extent were the sensibility and reflex irritability of the body maintained. Contrary to expectation, this remedy has afforded but slight relief in cases of tic-douloureux.

A NEW AND IMPROVED GUM-LAC.

The gum-lac in general use for industrial purposes does not always give satisfactory results, because it often contains foreign resins and wax, which cause inconvenience. Gum-lac is a resin which exudes from certain Indian trees in consequence of the pricking of the bark by the females of a cochineal abounding in the forests. The branches covered with resin are cut, and the gum-lac is thus obtained.

There are three sorts of gum-lac, one in the form of stick, another in grains, obtained by breaking up the stick, and another in the shape of scales, prepared by melting the two former sorts.

M. Ruinet has succeeded in constituting a new branch of industry for the purpose of giving gum-lac all the purity that is required. The new gum-lac is rather brown, but perfectly pure. It is in thin leaves, like those usual in commerce, and resists fire very well.

ON A NEW METHOD OF DETECTING ARTIFICIAL COLORATION IN WINES.

BY M. LAMATTINA.

In order to recognize artificial coloring in wine, the simplest process is to mix 8½ fluid ounces of the wine with half an ounce of peroxide of manganese, coarsely pulverized, and to shake the mixture for ten or fifteen minutes, afterwards filtering through a double filter. If the wine is pure, it passes colorless; if colored artificially, it keeps its color. When pure peroxide of manganese is employed, this process is applicable to all coloring substances artificially introduced, even fuchsin When, however, the wine after filtration appears yellowish, it is because the oxide employed contains iron. In such case it is necessary to use alcohol, acetic acid, and ammonia in order to determine the presence of fuchsin.

NEW FEBRIFUGE.

Dr. Brunnetti, of Constantinople, recommends the following mixture as being not only much cheaper but more efficacious than quinine in malarious fevers: Chloride of sodium, 12 grammes (185 grains); carbonate of iron, 1 gramme (15½ grains). mix and divide into three powders. These three doses are to be taken in one day, one powder being taken in the morning, another at mid-day, and the third at night. In order to prevent a relapse, one powder should be given every morning for eight days. He finds it also superior to other anti-pyretics in tuberculosis, in smaller doses than the above, but continued for a longer time.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.

Among the many formulas for this, the following is recommended as a very excellent preparation:

Powdered rhubarb	2 ounces
" cinnamon	1 ounce.
" hydrastas	1 ounce.
Brandy	q. s.
Sugar	4 pounds.
Carb. potass	2 ounces.
Oil peppermint	1 drachm.

Mix the powdered ingredients together, and having moistened the mixture with a portion of the brandy pack it into a percolator, and pour upon it sufficient brandy to obtain 1 gallon of tincture. Rub the oil of peppermint with a portion of the sugar, and add this to the tincture, together with the carbonate of potass; add the balance of the sugar, heat to the boiling point, and strain.

MONO-HYDRATED AND TRI-HYDRATED PHOSHHORIC ACIDS IN COAGULATING BLOOD.

M. Ore. 1st. Mono-hydrated phosphoric acid brought in contact with blood in an open vessel coagulates it and forms a red clot. Tri-hydrated phosphoric acid is, on the other hand, without influence as to coagulation. 2d. In closed vessels neither of these acids effect coagulation. 3d. Direct injection of phosphoric acid into the blood is without influence on the number, color and form of the globules, save in certain cases where these organisms are somewhat lengthened and slightly indented.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In a late number of the *Jour. de Phar. Et. de Chemie.*, Patrouillard discusses the impurities found in the hypophosphites of soda and lime. From the usual process of manufacture of these salts they are apt to contain barium hypophosphite or sodium sulphate, particularly the latter. Besides, a portion of the hypophosphite is converted into phosphate during evaporation.

Sodium hypophosphite should be soluble in about two parts of water and in fifteen parts of ninety per cent alcohol. The lime salt is soluble in about six parts of water, and insoluble in alcohol.

COLD CREAM.

2.	White wax	2 ounces.
	Oil of almonds	8 "
	Rose water	4 "
	Oil of rose	6 drops.
3.	White wax	2 ounces.
	Oil of almonds	2 "
	Rose water	2 "
	Glycerine	4 drachms.

Melt the wax and oil, and having poured the mixture into a warm mortar, gradually add the rose water and stir assiduously until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the whole is nearly cold. Occasionally orange flower water is used instead of rose water, a few drops of neroli being also added.

TEST FOR URIC ACID.

M. Didelot gives the following reaction for uric acid, which he asserts to be of an extreme sensibility. Upon a small piece of guano, or of the excrements of birds or snakes, or of any substance which may contain it, a few drops of nitric acid are dropped, and a small quantity of the mixture is rubbed with a glass rod or with the finger upon a knife blade, a spatula, or any bright piece of iron, which becomes immediately coated with a layer of Prussian blue.—*Rep. de Pharm.*, 1876, No 13.

CARDINAL DROPS OR BISHOPS DROPS,

Tinctura Episcopalis, are used as an aromatic bitter tonic in different parts of Germany. The following is a good formula:

Orange peel	12 drachms.
Unripe oranges	12 "
Cloves,	
Cinnamon, of each	2 "
Water	3 ounces.
Bitter almond water (Germ. Ph.)	2 drachms.
Alcohol	12 ounces.

Mix and macerate seven days.

PYCNANTHEMUM LINIFOLIUM.

By Charles Mohr.

This plant is used in Alabama for debilitated and impaired conditions of the digestive organs by the negroes of that section. In attempting a chemical examination the author obtained an acid which by all the tests given appears to be identical with caffeotannic acid. Besides this acid were found a volatile oil, a caoutchouc-like resin, chlorophyl, a bitter resin, coloring matter, gum and sugar. The writer gives also a very complete botanical description of the plant itself.

ESSENCE OF BOQUET.

Oil of lavender, English	4 fl. drachms.
" bergamot	1½ " "
" cloves	1½ " "
" verbena	½ fl. drachm.
Essence of musk	½ " "
Otto of Roses	6 drops.
Alcohol	20 fl. ounces.

Mix, agitate frequently for a day or two, and filter.

GLYCERINE CREAM.

White wax	1 ounce.
Spermaceti	2 ounces.
Oil of almonds	½ pint.
Glycerine	3 ounces.
Balsam of Peru	½ ounce.

Melt the wax and oil together, as directed, for cold cream, and add the glycerine and balsam of Peru. Stir the mixture vigorously until nearly cold.

WATERPROOFING GOODS.

Eight litres water are heated to 80° C., and a mixture of 200 grms. gelatine, and 600 grms. castor oil soap introduced, and then 300 grms. of gum lac. The fire is then withdrawn and 600 grms. of finely pulverized alum introduced, little by little, to insure complete solution. The solution thickens, giving a mixture which may be applied to fabrics with a fine brush, rendering them waterproof.

MANUFACTURE OF EOSIN.

This beautiful color is now made synthetically from resorcin and phthalic acid, both of which are made by synthesis, the former from benzol disulphuric acid, the latter from naphthalene. Commercially they are afforded at 80 francs the kilo., and eosin at 100 francs.—Bendschedler and Busch in *Moniteur Scientifique.*

SOLUBILITY OF CAFFEINE.

By A. Commaille.

Water is a better solvent of caffeine than boiling chloroform, the former taking up 50 parts in 100, and the latter only 20 in 1000. Caffeine is scarcely soluble in pure ether.

A mixture of glycerine, almond paste and rose-water makes an excellent wash for the hands. It should be well rubbed on the skin and then dried with a towel.

A NEW METHOD OF PREPARING THALLIUM.

J. KRAUSE.

The author employs three casks, so arranged that the liquor can be syphoned from the first to the second, and from that to the third. In the upper one the soot is leached out with water heated with steam. The clear liquor is syphoned into the second, and hydrochloric acid added, which precipitates the thallous chloride. This settles as quickly as argentic chloride, and the liquor may be syphoned off. The second vessel being filled with clear water and heated by steam, enough crystallized sodic sulphate is added to bring it up to 5 deg. B. If rapidly stirred, the chloride is soon decomposed, and may be syphoned into number three, where it is acidified with sulphuric acid, and the thallium precipitated by metallic zinc. The author prepared 10½ kilos in this way.

PURIFICATION OF WOOD VINEGAR FOR USE FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

M. ROTHE.

After describing the distillation of the wood, &c., the mode of freeing the acetic acid from empyreumatic products is given. This consists in passing the acid in fine spray through a chamber, through which is also passed a stream of dry air at 40 deg. C. The empyreumatic products are oxidized, and assume a resinous form, which is removed by a layer of fine coke at the bottom of the chamber, through which the purified acid percolates.

Indelible pencils are made of a mixture of graphite in condition of a thick paste of finely powdered kaolin, and of a very concentrated solution of aniline blue or violet. The mixture is pressed into cylindrical moulds and dried for insertion into wooden holders. In place of kaolin, gum arabic may be used with advantage.

OIL MEAL.

160 pkgs, per Curtis Tilton, for St Kitts.

OIL PEPPERMINT.

80 cs, per Gellert, for Hamburg.
85 cs, per Elysia, for London.

PARAFFINE OIL.

200 cs, per Commerce, for Gibralter.

PAINT.

17 pkgs, per Julia Blake, for St Johns.
5 bxs, per City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz.
6 bxs, per City of Mexico, for Campeche.

PITCH.

20 bbls, per Atlanta, for Harbor Grace.
70 bbls, per Geo Washington, for Halifax.
225 bbls, per Agate, for Shanghae.

PETROLEUM.

2766 bbls, per Lucie Radmann, for Cork.
100 cs, per Eliza Thompson, for Mayaguez.
57 pkgs, per Alice, for Truxillo.
100 bbls, per Columbus, for Havana.
600 cs, per H Scudder, for Port Elizabeth.
5975 pkgs, per M E Thayer, for Naples.
3217 bbls, per Lindesnaes, for Bordeaux.
3653 bbls, per Embla, for Havre.
24 pkgs, per Julia Blake, for St Johns.
20 bbls, per Atlanta, for Harbor Grace.
2000 cs, per Speed, for Montevideo.
60 cs, per Lizzie Lee, for Jeremie.
16 cs, per Andes, for Savanilla.
140 cs, per Andes, for Port au Prince.
550 cs, per Remisez, for Falmouth.
1700 pkgs, per Belle, for Bahia.
800 cs, per Montezuma, for Bridgetown.
2679 bbls, per Jupiter, for Elsinore.
1150 pkgs, per Cuore, for Genoa.
5200 cs, per Confidence, for Melbourne.
3514 cs, per E S Potter, for Santander.
800 cs, per Manion, for Bridgetown.
15960 cs, per Marianna, for Genoa.
25 pkgs, per Canima, for Hamilton.
4800 cs, per Wm Cobb, for Wellington.
6 cs, per City of New York, for Havana.
196 pkgs, per Emily, for Belize.
3400 cs, per H B Jones, for Rio Janeiro.
1875 bbls, per L'Amico, for Belfast.
15 bbls, per W H Wetherspoon, for Windsor.
3807 bbls, per Hattie M, for Dunkirk.
150 bbls, per C E McNeil, for Puerto Cabello.
50 cs, per A V Cole, for Ponce, P R.
2162 bbls, per Vegar, for Cork.
2625 bbls, per Alexandria, for Elsinore.
1672 bbls, per Cassiopia, for Marseilles.
2591 bbls, per Glitner, for Newcastle.
2385 bbls, per Leone, for Cork.
9930 cs, per Attila, for Alexandria.
2250 pkgs, per Daphne, for London.
300 pkgs, per Morning Star, for St Jago de Cuba.
1 bbl, per Leo, for Havana.
7 pkgs, per S Banker, for Rio Grande do Sul.
7400 cs, per Florence, for Vigo.
19000 cs, per M E Hall, for Havana.
2135 bbls, per Benedetto, for Londonderry.
9005 bbls, per Muskato, for Bremen.
5124 bbls, per Helene, for Antwerp.
100 cs, per F Atwood, for St Pierre.
20 cs, per Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
85 cs, per Post Boy, for St Thomas.
2300 cs, per City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz.
20 cs, per Starlight, for Liverpool.
167 cs, per Curtis Tilton, for St Kitts.

POTASH.

2 bbls, per Cimbria, for Hamburg.
30 bbls, per France, for Havre.
49 pkgs, per Labrador, for Havre.

POTASH SALT.

10 kegs, per Cimbria, for Hamburg.

QUERCITRON EXT.

5 bxs, per Steinmann, for Antwerp.
150 bxs, per W A Scholten, for Rotterdam.

RESIDUUM.

4396 bbls, per Arlington, for Liverpool.

ROSIN.

124 bbls, per Belle, for Bahia.
102 bbls, per Confidence, for Melbourne.
300 bbls, per Margarita, for Oporto.
100 bbls, per Marianna, for Genoa.
1054 bbls, per Plymouth Rock, for London.
1273 bbls, per Carl, for Bremen.
56 bbls, per Wm Cobb, for Wellington.
12 bbls, per H B Jones, for Rio Janeiro.
129 bbls, per Agate, for Shanghae.
307 bbls, per A Marshall, for Liverpool.
289 bbls, per J B Newcombe, for Hamburg.
151 bbls, per Morning Star, for St Jago de Cuba.
300 bbls, per S Banker, for Rio Grande do Sul.
220 bbls, per Florence, for Vigo.
3174 bbls, per John Hannett, for Trieste.
100 bbls, per California, for Glasgow.
1134 bbls, per Freihandel, for Bremen.
100 bbls, per Speed, for Montevideo.
100 bbls, per Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
197 bbls, per Nagpore, for Glasgow.

SODA CAUSTIC.

1 drum, per Atlanta, for Harbor Grace.

TURPENTINE.

850 cs, per Confidence, for Melbourne.
200 cs, per Wm Cobb, for Wellington.
245 cs, per H B Jones, for Rio Janerio.
2 bbls, per W H Wetherspoon, for Windsor.
50 cs, per Agati, for Shanghai.
75 cs, per Cassiopia, for Marseilles.
10 cs, per Mary E Webber, for Ponce.
50 cs, per S Banker, for Rio Grande do Sul.
5 cs, per Post Boy, for St Thomas.

VARNISH.

3 cs, 15 gals, $75, per Columbus, for Havana.
2 cs, 20 gals, $35, per Remisez, for Falmouth.
1 bbl, 42 gls, $87, per Post Boy, for St Thomas.
1 box, $38, per City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz.

VERMIFUGE.

12 pkgs, per H B Jones, for Rio Janeiro.
24 cs, per Leo, for Havana.
6 bxs, per S Banker, for Rio Grande do Sul.

WHALE OIL.

71 cks, per Labrador, for Havre.

GEORGE SOANES, SON & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

OCTOBER 19th, 1876.

Linseed.—The import amounts to 9,226 quarters, consisting of 7,509 from Calcutta, 625 from Taganrog, 600 from Archangel, 262 from Cephalonia, and remainder from Copenhagen and Gibraltar. The market has been very excited, and for arrived Calcutta 53s@53s 6d ex ship, and 54s@55s ex warehouse has been paid. Bombay in latter position has made 56s, and Taganrog 53s ex steamer. A large business is also reported in Seed on passage and for shipment at prices varying from 53s@54s 6d for Calcutta on the way, and at 53s 6d@54s 9d for September-November shipments to London: Parcels on the way to Hull have made 54s 3d@55s on 2 per cent. standard, and for Bombay in same position 54s 6d refused on 4 per cent. basis. Calcutta for shipment October-November via Cape to Hull has been sold at 54s@54s 3d. An Azov steamer about loading has been taken for the Continent at equal to about 54s U.K., and this price refused for a failing cargo waiting orders at Gibraltar.

Rapeseed is steady: fine Brown Calcutta on the spot has been sold at 56s 9d, and fair at 56s 6d; parcels on the way have found buyers at 53s c. f. and i., and 56s 6d is offered on delivered terms. Guzerat on the spot 64s: spring shipments are obtainable at 61s. Ferozepore we quote 55s 6d in all positions; 54s c. f. and i. offered and declined for Soumeanee October-November shipment by steamer. Roopa for prompt shipment offers at 46s 6d c. f. and i. with buyers at 1s per quarter less. A steamer of Wild Rape November-December shipment has been taken for U.K. at 31s 6d, and a sailer on way out to load at 32s 3d 20 per cent. basis. Poppy Seed near at hand is worth 48s 6d, September-November has been sold at 48s. Niger Seed arrived found buyers at 39s ex ship.

Cotton seed of middling quality (old seed) ex steamer has been sold at £7; new crop just arrived offers at £8, and this latter price has been paid for seed about shipping to London. At Hull the market has advanced, and for October steamer shipments £8 2s 6d has been paid, and £8 3s 9d for some already shipped in that port, also £8 for parcels to be loaded not later than 7th November; for November £7 18s 9d has been declined, and for December January despatch business has been done at £7 17s 6d also for Hull.

Linseed Cakes still sell slowly, but there has been a slightly improved demand for cotton seed cake. Linseed cakes. London made per ton £10 10s@£11; American oblong, New York, in bbls per ton £11; do. do. Western in bags per ton £10@10 5s; New York and Boston in bags (E I seed), per ton £10 5s@£11; Marseilles square per ton £9 5s@£9 10s; cotton cakes English per ton £6@£6 5s: do decorticated American per ton @7 10s. Linseed oil is scarce, and the price has advanced to £28 5s@£28 10s spot. £28 5s November December, and £28@£28 5s January-April. Hull delivery £28 5s spot, £28@£28 5s November-December, and £28 for the first four months of next year.

Rape and other Seed Oils.—There is a better market for brown rape oil at £38 10s spot and November-December, and £38 15s January-April—English refined £40 5s@£40 10s spot—Foreign refined £40 10s@£41—Crude cotton oil quiet, £26 10s@£26 15s—Refined £31 10s @£32 spot, £31 November-December, and £29 10s@£30 January-April. Hull delivery £29 2s 6d spot, £28 10s November-December, and with a good demand for January-April the price has advanced to £28@£28 5s—Niger oil £31 10s.

Olive oil firmer—Gioja sold at £47@ 10s Gallipoli £48@£48 10s.

Cocoa nut oil is firmer, and business has been done on the spot at £38@ £38 5s for pipes, and £38 10s is required for hhds.: about 550 tons for arrival have changed hands at £38, and £38 5s@£38 10s is now demanded—Cochin £42 for fine quality on the spot.

Palm Oil.—£40 best Lagos.

Fish Oils.—Sperm firmer, £86@£88—Cod £42—Seal £29@£33 10s—Sardine £28—East India £26.

Turpentine, &c.—Spirits quiet—23s 9d spot, 23s 9d@24s November-December, and 24s 6d January-April—Petroleum 1s 6d in all positions to end of the year.

MORDAUNT BROS.' MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 16, 1876.

Refined Petroleum has been in good demand at steadily advancing prices Early in the week as low as 1s 5d was accepted for short prompt oil, but all cheap parcels were eagerly caught up, and the price advanced about 1½d per gallon in consequence of a good trade demand.

Spirit.—There is a good business doing in rectified, but the demand for common spirit is small.

Lubricating oil without change.

Coal Oil.—The lower qualities would now find buyers at about 1s 5½d@1s 6d; market quite bare of this quality.

ESTRINE & CO'S. MONTHLY MARKET REPORT.

MARSEILLES, October 9, 1876.

Cream tartar.—Demand from abroad has again fallen entirely off and our manufacturers in the interior have been obliged to lower their pretensions. We are reported that a few small parcels have lately been secured by Bordeaux firms at f232 50 per 100 kilos, f o b, but the feeling continues so weak that we may likely soon be able to obtain prime white again at f 230 50, or perhaps even at f 228 50 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Crystals of Tartar.—We hear that 20 casks fine Languedoc roses have lately sold at f 232.50 per 100 kilos, f o b. Other 10 & 5 cask roses for early delivery are offering just now at f 228.50 per 100 kilos f o b however without finding buyers.

Argols—Prices continue steady at f 185 per 100 kilos f o b for sifted red argols. Our stock is estimated to amount to about 15000 kilos. Crude argols, in sorts might be obtained at fs 167.50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Citric acid remains quiet at f 7.55 per kilo, f o b.

Verdigris has gone a little lower down, and our suppliers in the interior just inform us that they can procure us now true extra dry narbonne, superior quality, at f261.50 per 100 kilos f o b; extra dry current quality at f 259 per 100 kilos f o b For good merchantable verdigris, in balls, our makers in the interior still ask f 217.50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Gums.—This article remains rather scarce on our market and the small balance of good white arabic, in sorts, now left is being kept firm at f 135@f 145 per 100 kilos, f o b, according to quality. Talca or Gedda remain at f 73 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Canary Seed.—Since issuing our last report about 4000 bales Rodosto and 1000 bales Sicilian seed reached our market, but demand has at the same time been so very active both for our home consumption and for shipment abroad, particularly so during the last fortnight, that prices all of a sudden went up, and since last week our holders appear to be quite in a fever, hoping, as it appears, the article will finally be pushed up again to the exaggerated high figures of last year. It remains to be seen if they will be right. On our market many people still believe the article will return again to more reasonable figures if only buyers will be able to show themselves a little more intelligent than they have done during the last days. It leads to nothing entirely to offer in the space of 24 hours an advance of 20 francs to holders who are bound not to sell. In fact, Rodosto seed, since the beginning of last week, has made a jump from f 42.50 per 100 kilos f o b to f 62.50 per 100 kilos f o b, without anybody being able to get a single bale, and to-day a few holders say they would perhaps decide to sell if f 67.50 per 100 kilos f o b were offered them. We have been authorized last Friday to pay Rodosto seed f 47.50 per 100 kilos f o b, in single bagging, but we have not been able to do anything at this limit, although only 24 hours before we succeed to buy 70 bales Sicilian seed on the spot at this very same figure. Holders of Sicilian seed have now also entirely withdrawn, and from Sicily we hear that holders there have raised their pretensions to the parity of f 72.50 per 100 kilos f o b Marseilles.

Hempseed.—Our market is still bare of this article, but fresh supplies are expected to reach us in the course of this month. Smyrna hempseed to arrive might be obtained at f 30.50 per 100 kilos fob. For Russian seed our importers mean to ask f 38 per 100 kilos f o b.

Aniseed.—Our stock remains limited, and the balance of Levant aniseed left here is kept firm at f 65 per 100 kilos. Of new crop Apulia seed samples have been submitted us last week at f 122 per 100 kilos f o b. A parcel of good clean Malta sold the other day at f 112.50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Saffron.—Advices from Spain report that the crop this fall will be smaller than usual, the weather during the last week or months having been too dry. We hear that nearly all the holders of saffron have withdrawn from the market anticipating higher prices, and superior valencia is now being kept nominally at 120@125 per lb. V., which makes the parity f 95@f 97.50 per kilo f o b Marseilles: On our market we have only a small balance of prime valencia left which is now kept at f 88.50 per kilo o b. Super alleant (adulterated saffron) has been raised to f 60. These quotations to be understood for cases of 4-4 tins of 25 lb nett or the equivalent in kilos.

ROBERT B. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRILLIANT CASTOR OIL,

ST. LOUIS.

DRUG MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, Nov. 7.

The market has been rather more active during the past week, and the business seems to be improving in a satisfactory way; some dealers report the demand as far beyond their ideas at this season. The demand is only for jobbing parcels, but this carries off a considerable quantity of goods, and helps to keep prices steady, which shows but little change from our last report.

Opium has been in fair demand for case lots, but round parcels are quiet. The market still rules firm in tone, with holders still asking $6 50 gold; jobbing parcels are selling fairly and rule unchanged in price, dealers still quoting $7 15. Powdered is steady but quiet.

Morphine is selling fairly at unchanged figures, manufacturers still quoting $4 75.

Quinine sells as wanted, and is still held at $2 50.

Quicksilver has become firmer in price. The cables from London report the market there firm at £9, with sales of 2,000 flasks, and in San Francisco there has been a combination formed among the largest producers, and the price advanced to 55c gold. This had the effect of stiffening the prices here, and with sales of 300 flasks in lots up to 57½c gold, the market closes steady at this figure for parcels, with 58c gold asked in a jobbing way.

Mercurials rule firm in tone, owing to the higher price of quicksilver, and manufacturers are now asking 70c for corrosive sublimate, 80c for calomel, 90c for red precipitate, and $1 for white do. These figures are based upon 60c as the price of quicksilver, and will not be advanced except a further rise takes place in the raw material.

Jaborandi is in fair demand and prices rule steady at 35c.

Camphor is selling fairly, and parcels are being taken as wanted, and holders are steady at 29c.

Citric Acid is in slow demand, and prices are held at 78c gold.

Ammonia muri is held at 10⅝c, with a fair demand.

Ammonia carb is selling fairly and rules steady at 14¼c.

Venice turpentine is in small demand, but rules firm in price at 25c.

Rhubarb is still quiet, and only small parcels are moving; prices are quoted at $1 25@1 50 for prime.

Alcohol is slow, and only small parcels are being taken at $2 11.

Arsenic is in better supply, and prices are easier. parcels now offering at 4c, with a large parcel to be had at a shade less.

Bromide potash is selling fairly as wanted at 55@63c.

Buchu leaves are quoted at 6@6½c for short. Long are steady and holders are now asking 55@60c.

Chloroform is becoming firmer in price, and manufacturers are now asking 92½@95c.

Glycerine is still firm and holders of refined are asking 19@20c.

Iodine resublimed is easier and can now be had at $3 25.

Lunar Caustic is rather firmer, and holders are now quoting at 86c.

Galangal root has been in fair jobbing demand, and prices are firmer; parcels can not be had at less than 10c@11c.

Hempseed are rather easier, and parcels can now be had at $1 90, and a round lot could be got a shade less.

Castile soap is selling freely and rules firmer in price, and at the close 8¾c is the best figure for mottled. White is unchanged.

Borax is in fair jobbing demand and prices are quoted at 11c for city. California is held at 10c.

Castor oil still rules firm in price and holders are now asking 14½@15½ for bbls and 15@16 for cases. The sales have been fair at these figures with some parcels being sold from second hands.

Tonca beans are in small jobbing demand at 80c. A round lot could be had at less.

Canary seed are in better supply, but there is a good demand to be noted, and parcels are being taken as they arrive; prices are steadily held, dealers now asking $4@$4 27½, as to quality, with sales of 900 bags within this range.

Ergot is still quiet, and price is nominal at 85@90c.

Vanilla beans are slow of sale, only trifling parcels being taken at unchanged figures.

Calamus is selling fairly for jobbing demand, and prices rule steady at 14c; split and peeled is held at 38c.

Chloral hydrate is selling fairly and rules steady in price at $1 65@$1 85 as to brand.

Rose leaves are quiet, but prices are steady at $1@1 25.

Shellac continues quiet and there have been no sales of moment made; jobbing parcels are moving rather slowly and prices for some kinds are rather easier. V S O is now to be had at 32c gold.

Chamomile flowers are in fair request and prices are held steady at our figures with sales of 8 casks on private terms.

Salicylic acid is in fair jobbing demand and rules steady in price at $3 50@$4.

Insect powder is in jobbing demand only, but prices are held at 40c for pure.

Cantharides are in small demand, and some lots are to be had at $1 15. A prime article is offered, for which $1 25 is demanded.

Assafoetida is a shade firmer, holders now asking 14@15c, with small sales making.

Gentian root is selling fairly, and prices are steady at 6@6½c.

Squills are in small jobbing demand, with holders asking 9c.

Balsam copaiba is in fair request for small parcels, and prices are unchanged, holders still quoting 43½c.

Balsam tolu is in fair demand, and prices are quoted at $2 25@$2 50.

Manna is selling fairly, and is rather easy in price, small flake now offering at 42½@45c; large flake has sold in case lots at $1 10 for a prime article.

Aniseed have been in rather small demand and prices are unchanged; Italian has sold in 5 bag lots at 16c.

Senega root is in fair demand for export, and rules steady in price at 75@77½c.

Spices are selling fairly and rule steady in price at the following: Mace, 90@92½c; grinding, 85@87½c; cloves, 35c; stems, 14@14½c; nutmegs, 85@87½c; pepper, 14@14½c for Sumatra and Singapore; white, 22½c; cassia, 20@22c for mats and cases; pimento, 13@13½c ginger, 6¾@7½c for Calcutta and African, all gold.

Essential oils are in fair demand, though only in a small way, for jobbing demand.

Bergamot is being taken rather more freely and is steady in price, holders quoting $3 70@$3 75 gold according to brand.

Lemon has also moved rather more freely and a fair trade is doing at unchanged figures; Sanderson's is quoted at $3 10, with parcels being taken at this figure.

Peppermint is moving freely, and some round parcels have been disposed of. Prices are quoted unchanged, pure oil being held at $2 40@2 45, and case $3@3 50 as to quantity and quality.

Sassafras is moving rather slowly, there being only a small demand at the moment, and prices are nominal at 47@48, though some are asking 50c in a small way.

Wintergreen has been in rather more request, and jobbing parcels are moving at $2 50, and we hear that a fair sized lot has been disposed of at a price somewhat below this.

Powdered Ext. of Licorice, Licorice Lozenges,
5 and 10 lb. boxes.
M. & R. Extract of Licorice,
6 to 16 sticks to a pound.
For sale by CHAS. H. RUTHERFORD,
No. 9 Gold street, New York.

DRUG PRICE CURRENT,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Alcohol, 95 per cent., ₱ gall			@2 11
Aloes, Cape (currency), ₱ lb		14	@ 15
" Socotrine		35	@ 50
" Socotrine, powdered		38	@ 50
" Barbadoes		22	@ 23
" Curacoa		18	@ 22½
Ammonium, bromide			@ 65
" iodide		44	@ 45
Antimony, Regulus of		14	@ 15
" powdered, common			@ 2
Arsenic, Powdered, gold			@ 4
" Red gold			@ 12
Arnica Flowers			13@ 14
Arrowroot, Bermuda			@ 50
" St. Vincent		14	@ 15
" Jamaica		20	@
" E. I			5½@
Aqua Ammonia, carboys		5	@ 7½
Balsam Capivi			@ 43½
" Fir, Canada, per gallon		2 00	@2 10
" Peru gold			@1 20
" Tolu			@2 25
Bark, Petayo		40	@ 60
" Sassafras, per lb		6@	6½
" Cascarilla "			@ 7
" Red Quill " best		1 00	@
" " " powdered		1 00	@1 10
" Yellow Quill, ₱ lb			3½@ 20
" Angostura		25	@ 35
Bark Calisaya		1 00	@1 85
" Elm		9	@ 11
Bay Rum, ₱ gal gold		2 25	@
Bromide Potash		55	@ 63
Berries, Juniper		2	@ 4
Brimstone, Am. Roll, ₱ lb, less 2 ₱ c			@ 3¾
" Flor Sulphur, " "			@ 3
Buchu Leaves, short		6	@ 6½
" " long		55	@ 60
Blue Mass, English			@
" American		51	@
Burgundy Pitch		6	@ 7
Cantharides		1 15	@1 25
Carbolic Acid, prime			58@ 60
Chloral Hydrate, bottles			@1 50
" " Saame's			@1 60
" " Schering's			@1 80
Chloroform		92½@	95
Chamomile Flowers, German		28	@ 30
" " New			@ 25
" " Roman		30	@ 85
Calomel			@ 80
Cassia buds cy.		37½@	39
Cologne Essence, ₱ oz		1 50	@
Cubebs		8¾	@ 9
Cuttlefish bone			@ 35
Damiana		1 00	@1 10
Ergot		85	@1 00
Gelatine, Cox., gold		18 75	@
" French		60	@ 90
Ginger, African (gold) ₱ lb			@ 6¾
" " powdered		15	@ 18
" Jamaica, bleached, ₱ lb			@ 18½
" " powdered			@ 22
" Cochin		10½@	22
" East India, gold			@ 6¾
Ginseng, Western			@1 25
" Southern			@1 25
Glucose		6¾	@ 7
Grape Sugar		5¾	@ 6
Gum Arabic, 1st, Picked		45	@
" " 2d "		35	@ 40
" " 3d "		32	@ 34
" " 4th "		21	@ 23
" Sorts (currency)		16	@ 20
" " Powdered White		30	@ 50
" Gedda (gold)		6¾@	7
" Gamboge		88	@ 92½
" Mastic		1 90	@2 00
" Myrrh, East India		33½@	
" " Turkey		35	@
" Olibanum		15	@ 22
" Senegal		15	@ 18
" Shellac, D. C			@ 45
" " V. S. O		36	@ 37
" " F. A. B			@ 34
" Tragacanth, Sorts		20	@ 45
" " White Flakey		60	@ 98
" " mixed		50	@ 60
" Assafoetida		14	@ 15
" Benzoin		55	@ 60
" Camphor		29	@ 29½
" Elemi Aromatic		29	@
" Euphorbium		8	@ 10
" Galbanum		57½@	60
" Guiac		40	@ 54
" Kino		12	@ 19
" Copal, Sierra Leone		18	@34
" " North Coast cleaned		35	@45
" " Benguela		60	@65
" Kowrie, dust and ordinary		6	@10
" " good scraped		10	@12
" " chiseled		14	@16
" " selected		16	@19
Glycerine Germen		15	@ 16
" (English cases)		75	@ 77
Hartmann, Laist & Co's distilled, chem. pure, 30° Beaume		19	@ 20
Haarlem Oil			@3 65
Insect powder, pure Persian		35	@
" Dalmatian		40	@
Iodine potass., American		2 40	@2 45
" resublimed			@3 25
Iron, percip. carb		17	@ 22
Isinglass, American prime		1 40	@
"		1 25	@
" German		1 25	@
" Russian prime		3 50	@5 50
Kamala, powdered			@3 00
Kermes, mineral		1 20	@1
Kreosote		85	@
Lavendar Flowers		4½	@
Locust Beans			4½
Lunar Caustic			@ 86
Licorice Paste, Calabria, Guzolius large			@37½
" " " small			@32½
" " " Pignatelli, c'y		34	@ 35
" " " P. & S., c'y		36½	@
" " Sicily		24	@ 26
" " Spanish Solid (gold)		27	@ 28
" " Greek (gold)		19	@ 20
" " Brand A.O.S		15	@
" sticks, Consentino and Caruso (gold)		29½	@ 30
" " Scudder's Stick		28½	@ 30
" " Favorite			@ 25
" " M & R, cs (100 lbs)		27	@ 30
" Root, ordinary		3½	@ 4¼
" " select		8	@ 15
" " powdered		6¼	@ 6½
Lycopodium		42½	@ 43
Magnesia carb. (currency)		30	@ 32
" " (gold)			@
" calcined (gold)			@ 65
Morphine, sulphate, ₱ oz			@4 75
Moss Iceland		4½	@
" Irish		6	@ 16
Musk, Chinese, grain			@ 35
" Tonquin, pods		9 00	@10 00
" Trueграin			@20 00
Manna, Large Flake			@1 10
" Small Flake		42½	@ 45
" Sorts			@ 20
Nitrous Ether			@ 34
Nux Vomica, pockets		5	@ 5½
" " powdered, ₱ lb		19	@ 20
Oil Anise gold			@1 50
do Almonds, Bitter		6 50	@6 75
do " Sweet		30	@ 50
do " Mazzurana		7 50	@
do Amber, French, rectified			@ 50
do do German, crude		25	@ 35
do Angelica			@13 00
do Bay		14 00	@15 00
do Bergamot, Sanderson's (gold)			@3 75
do " N.A. & Co. (gold)			@3 70
do " Jaegers (gold)			@3 80
do " Brehmers (gold)			@
do " Flamont (gold)			@
do Black Pepper		1 00	@
do Cassia (gold)			@ 85
do Castor Baker, A A		15	@ 16
do do Belleville			@ 15
do do Western			@ 15
do Citronella, Native			@ 67½
do " Winters'		90	@ 92½
do Clove			@2 50
do Cod Liver, N F		1 30	@1 37½
do Cologne		5 00	@7 50
do Cubeb			@1 30
do Calenut			@ 70
do Croton, English		2 18	@
do Carraway Seed, Ger., twice rec.		2 15	@2 50
do do do rectified			@2 00
do do Chaff, Ger., 10 lb cans			@1 00
do Cade		30	@ 35
do Cedarwood			@1 75
do Cedar, pure			@ 80
do Cinnamon, Ceylon		35 00	@48 00
do Chamomiles		16 00	@32 00
do Cogniac (gold)		23 00	@55 00
do Coriander		12 00	@14 00
do Cumin			@4 50
do Ergot		1 90	@2 10
do Erigeron True Canadensis			@2 50
do Fennel		1 50	@2 25
do " Chaff			@1 50
do " sweet, French			@3 50
do Fennel Bitter Flamont			@ 75
do Geranium, Rose		4 50	@10 00
do " French		12 00	@
do " "		3 75	@4
do Ginger			@16 00
do do Grass			@
do Horsemint, pure		2 50	@4 00
do Hemlock, pure			@ 80
do Juniper Wood			@ 45

Geo. H. Schafer & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Manufacturers of
TRUE PHARMACEUTICALS
Full Strength Fluid Extracts,
Elixirs, Pepsine, Mustard Papers, Etc.
FORT MADISON, IOWA.
Catalogue and Quarterly Price-List ent on application.

do " Berries	1 90	@2 60	
do Lavender	75	@1 25	
do do. Douce, Chiris'		@2 85	
do do Forte, Chiris'		@1 75	
do do " Flamont		@ 85	
do do Garden, best		@1 25	
do do Flowers	1 85	@	
do Lemon Sanderson's (gold)	3 10	@3 15	
do " N. A. & Co. (gold)		@3 15	
do " Jaegers (gold)		@3 25	
do " Cailler, Walker & Co (gold).		@	
do Lemongrass, Western	1 75	@	
do " Native	1 20	@1 25	
do Marjolaine, French, best		@	
do do do		@	
do Melisse		@6 00	
do Mustard, Merck's, 1 lb bottles		@18 00	
do Myrbane, English	48	@	
do do German	40	@ 43	
do do American		@ 40	
do Nutmegs		@4 75	
do Neroli, ℔ b	50	00@55 00	
do Origanum, French, ℔ b		@ 36	
do Orange, sweet, San's, 20 lb cans, gld.		@	
do do do N, A & Co's do, gld.		@2 90	
do do bitter (gold)		@5 75	
do do Jaegers, gold		@	
do Patchouly, French		@30 00	
do do finest quality	13	50@14 00	
do Petit Grain	12	50@13 00	
do Peppermint, H G Hotchkiss', cs.		@3 25	
do " Pure	2	45@2 50	
do Pennyroyal	1	25@1 50	
do Rose Kissanlik, gold		@6 00	
do Rosemary	45	@1 25	
do Sabine		@1 00	
Oil Sesame, per gallon	1	22½@1 25	
do Sandalwood, English		@11 00	
do " German		@6 50	
do " Turkish prime (gold)	12	00@	
do Sassafras		47@ 48	
do Spearmint	2	50@2 75	
do " cases	4	00@	
Wintergreen		@2 50	
do Wormseed	2	35 @2 40	
Ylang Ylang per oz	7	00 @14 00	
Opium, Turkey in bond (gold)		@5 50	
" " powdered		@9 12½	
" as wanted		@7 15	
Orange peel	8	@ 8½	
" " ground	11	@ 12	
" Flower Water 44 lb cans	11	50 @12 00	
Phosphorus		@ 95	
Podophyllin	64	@ 65	
Quicksilver (gold)	58	@ 60	
Quinine, American, ℔ oz		@2 50	
Red Precipitate		@ 90	
Roots, Colombo		@ 8	
" Belladonna		@ 18	
" Galangal	10	@ 11	
" Gentian		@ 6½	
Ipecacuanhæ, Rio (gold)	1	00@1 03½	
" Jalap, Vera Cruz	25	@ 30	
" Orris, Florentine	18	@ 24	
" " Verona	11	@ 13	
Rhubarb, E. I., prime	85	@1 50	
" Dutch, trimmed		@4 50	
Sarsaparilla, Honduras best	22	@ 31	
" " Mexican	11½	@ 12	
" Squills, white		@ 9	
" Valerian, English, true	19	@ 20	
" " Vermont		@ 16	
" German	13	@ 14	
" Seneka	75	@ 77½	
" Snake, Virginia	13	@ 14	
" Aconite	18	@ 20	
" Althea	18	@ 24	
" Calumus split	14	@ 15	
" " split and peeled	35	@ 37½	
" Golden Seal		@ 17½	
" Pink		@ 20	
" Rhatany	12½	@ 15	
Rose Leaves		@1 20	
Rosemary Flowers	97½	@	
Saffron, American, bbls	20	@ 25	
do Mexican	18	@ 20	
do Spanish	7	25@8 00	
Sage	4½	@ 5	
Sago, Pearled	8	@ 8½	
Salicine, German		@24 00	
Santonine		@15 12½	
Spirits Ammonia	40	@ 45	
" Lavender	35	@ 36	
" Rosemary	34	@ 33	
Sugar of Milk	42½	@	
" powdered	48	@ 50	
Seeds, Anise, German	11	@ 12	
" " Italian	14	@ 16	
" " Spanish	12	@ 13	
Cardamom, Malabar	1	25 @1 75	
" " Aleppy	1	25 @1 75	
" Canary	4	00 @4 50	
" Caraway, Dutch		@ 11½	
" " German		@ 10½	
Seeds, Coriander	7½	@ 9	
" Colchicum		@ 32½	
Cummin	7	@ 8	
Fennel	8	@ 10	
" Hemp		@1 90	
" Mustard, Cal., white		@ 9½	
" " brown		@ 7	
" " Trieste	8	@ 9	
" " English, yellow		@ 9¾	
" " German, yellow	9½	@ 10	
" Rape English, per bushel		@3 37½	
" " German		@ 3 50	
Senna, Alexandria		@ 20 22½	
" East India	9	@ 12	
" Tinavelly	8	@ 15	
Soap, Castile, mottled cy		@ 8¾	
" B & W X L H (gold)	11¾	@ 12	
" Conti's white		@ 16½	
Tonqua Beans	80	@ 85	
Vanilla Beans, Mexican	14	00@18 00	
Venice Turpentine		@ 25	
Verdigris (gold)		@ 98	
Wax, Brown Southern	32	@ 39½	
do " Western	31½	@ 32	
do White, pure		@ 50	
do Sunbleached		@ 45	
Wood, Naptha, Crude	60	@ 65	
" " Refined	85	@1 05	

—:o:—

Price List of Sponges.

	Per lb.	
Glove	25	@ 60
Slate	50	@ 70
Carriage, yellow	30	@ 70
Velvet	30	@ 70
Brown, S W	65	@ 90
Nassau, S W	$1 10	@1 15
Florida, S W	1 30	@1 50
Reef, No. 2	65	@ 90
" No. 1	1 15	@1 20
Coupee, Bathing	1 15	@2 00
Small "	1 15	@2 00
Forme "	1 50	@3 50
Zimoca, small	1 15	@1 25
" " and medium	1 50	@3 00
Potters	2 75	@4 50

FINE CHEMICALS.

These are list prices, and jobbers have a margin of 10 per cent.

ACID, acetic, U. S. P	lb	90
" " (C. P.) per lb		35
" benzoic, English	oz	30
" boracic	lb	65
" butyric	lb	3 00
" chromic	oz	25
" Gallic, in oz vials	oz	14
" in bulk	lb	1 75
" hydrocyanic, diluted, U. S. P.	oz	7
" nypophosphorous, solut	lb	3 00
" " "	oz	20
" lactic, concentrated		38
" " diluted	oz	15
" muriatic, chem. pure	lb	25
" " commercial, in carboys	lb	2½
" " " pale		3
" nitric, chem. pure	lb	27
" nitrous, fuming	lb	20
" phosphoric, glacial	lb	1 30
" " "	oz	11
" diluted, U. S. P	lb	22
Acid, pyrogallic	oz	45
" succinic	oz	45
sulphurous, solution	lb	20
tannic	lb	1 75
" Valerianic	oz	40
Aconita, in ½ oz vials	½ oz	2 75
Aloin	oz	2 25
Alum	lb	2¾
" Chrome	lb	60
" Ammonio-ferric	lb	75
" " " oz vials	oz	7
Ammonia, water of, U. S. P	lb	6
" stronger, U. S. P	lb	20
" spirit	lb	44
" aromatic	l	49
Ammonium, Arseniate	oz	40
" Benzoate	oz	60
" Bromide	lb	80
" in oz vials	oz	7
Chloride, powdered	lb	24
" granular	lb	36
Citrate	oz	16
Hydrosulphuret	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 25
" " in oz vials	oz	28
" Iodide	oz	45
" Nitrate, crystals	lb	40
" fused	lb	40
" " granular	lb	40
" Oxalate	lb	1 25
Ammonium Phosphate	lb	1 25
" Sulphate [in casks, 5½]	lb	7½
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Valerianate, crystals	oz	40
Amygdalin, ½ths	oz	2 75
Amyl, Acetate of oxide	lb	3 25
" Nitrite	oz	40
Antimony, Chloride, crystals	lb	3 25
Solution (butter of antim.)	lb	25
" Diaphoretic	lb	1 75
" Oxide, white	lb	60
" Sulphurated (Precip. Sulph)	lb	60
" Potassium, Tart., powd	lb	75
" " " crystals	lb	85
Arsenic, Solution (Fowler's)	lb	12
" Iodide	oz	50
" Mercury Iodide Sol (Donovan's)	lb	30
Asparagin, ½ths	oz	2 75
Atropia, in ½ oz vials	oz	19 00
" Sulphate, in ½ oz vials	oz	19 00
" Valerianate	oz	19 00
BARIUM, Acetate	oz	20
" Carbonate	lb	95
" Chloride, re-crystallized	lb	25
" Nitrate	lb	25
" Oxide (baryta, pure)	oz	25
Bebeerine, pure	oz	2 90
" Sulphate	oz	2 15
Bismuth	lb	2 05
" Citrate	oz	40
" & Ammonia Citrate	oz	40
" " " solution	lt	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 05
" Subcarbonate	lb	2 80
" Subnitrate	lb	2 05
" Tannate	oz	55
" Valerianate, ½ oz vials	oz	1 00
Black Drop	lb	2 75
Blue Pill, in lb jars	lb	50
" " powdered, in 1 lb bottles	lb	75
Blue Vitriol, in casks and bbls	lb	5½
Bromine	lb	80
"	oz	8
Brucia	oz	3 25
" Sulphate	oz	3 25
CADMIUM	lb	3 75
" Bromide	oz	25
" Iodide	oz	45
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffein	oz	3 50
" Citrate	oz	3 50
Calcium, Bromide	oz	15
" "	lb	2 00
" Carb. precip	lb	16
" Chloride	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 75
" " in oz vials	oz	18
" Sodium Hypophosphite	lb	4 50
" " " in oz vials	oz	30
Calcium Iodide	oz	40
" Phosphate, precip	lb	35
" Sulphite	lb	25
" " in 10 oz bottles	doz	2 00
" " in 10 oz cartons	doz	2 00
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	oz	7
Calomel, Hydrosublimed, in 25 lb bxs	lb	80
" " in lb bottles	lb	80
Camphor, Mono-bromated	oz	60
Carbon, bisulphuret	lb	36
Carbonate of ammonia (re-sublimed		75
Cerium, Nitrate	oz	70
" Oxalate	oz	24
Chinoidine, Purified	lb	1 85
"	oz	
Chloroform	lb	90
Chromium, Chloride, Solution	oz	30
Cinchonia, in oz vials	oz	40
" Sulph, in oz vials	oz	25
Cinchonidia, Sulph	oz	80
Cinnabar	lb	1 50
Citrine Ointment	lb	40
Codeia, in ½ oz vials	oz	6 75
Collodion	lb	1 00
" Cantharidal	lb	3 25
Copper, Ammoniated	l	1 00
" Arseniate	o	45
" Arsenite	oz	30
" Cyanide	oz	30
Iodide	oz	55
" Nitrate	lb	
" Oxide, black	lb	1 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	15
" Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol) purified	lb	25
Corrosive Sublimate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	70
Creosote Commercial	lb	95
Crocus Martis	lb	13
" Metallorum, powdered	lb	40
Cubebin, ½ths	oz	10 00
DELPHINIA, ½ oz vials	½ oz	4 50
Dextrin	lb	14
Dover's Powder	lb	1 60
ELATERIUM	oz	7 50
Emetia, ½ oz vials	oz	3 25
Epsom Salt	lb	2¼
Ergotin, ½ oz vials	oz	60
Ether, Acetic	lb	90
" Butyraceous	lb	1 80
" Butyric	lb	2 70
" Chloric	lb	85
" concentrated		1 05
Ether Spt. Nitr. U. S. P., in carb	lb	44
" Sulphuric, U. S. P., in carboys	lb	61
" " washed, Letheon	lb	66
" " concentrated	lb	
Extract Cinchona, precipitated	lb	1 85
" " oz pots.	oz	16
" Opium, 1 oz jars	oz	1 40
" Nux Vomica		30
GLYCERIN, pure	lb	70
Gold, Chloride, 15 grain bottles	doz	6 10
and Sodium, Chloride	doz	3 05
" Oxide, 15 grain bottles	doz	12 00
" " ½ oz vials	doz	28 50
Garnville's Lotion	lb	
HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE	lb	44
" Resublimed	lb	3
" Bromide	oz	95
" " Solution, 15 per cent.	oz	
" Chloride	oz	
Iodoform	oz	75
Iron, cholized, Limatura	lb	36
" Ammoniated, Flores Martiales	lb	25
" Arseniate, in oz vials	oz	30
" Bromide, in oz vials	oz	20
" Carb Drops, Rubigo Ferri	lb	16
" Carb Precip	lb	30
" " " 100 lbs.	lb	19
" " Proto, Vallett's Mass, bulk	lb	40
" Citrate, U. S. P	lb	1 00
" " " in oz vials	oz	8
" " Soluble	lb	1 0
and Ammonium, Citrate	lb	1 00
and Magnesium, Citrate	oz	8
and Manganese, Citrate	oz	8
and Quinia, Citrate, Sol	lb	7 50
and Strychnia, Citrate	oz	20
Chloride	lb	70
" Solut, for making tinct	pint	28
Chloride, Tinct., in carbs 40	lb	38
" Ferrocyanide	lb	95
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Hydr. Oxide, Ant. for Arsenic	lb	40
" Hypophosphite	lb	5 25
" " in oz vials	oz	34
Iron, Iodide, in oz vials	oz	35
" " Syrup, U. S. P	lb	40
" Lactate, in oz vials	oz	12
" Nitrate, in carboys, 10	lb	11
" Oxide, Black	lb	40
" Pernitrate, Solution	lb	35
" Phosphate	lb	55
" Pyrophosphate, Plates	lb	1 00
" " " in oz vials	oz	8
" Reduced, Iron by hydrogen	lb	1 40
" " in oz vials	oz	11
Iron Sulphate, Crystals	lb	
" " in bbls	lb	
" Dried	lb	
Subsulph, Monsel's Powder	lb	
" " in oz vials	oz	
" Sol., U. S. P., Monsel's Solution	lb	
and Ammonium, Proto-sulphate	lb	
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	lb	
" Tannate	oz	35
and Ammonium, Tartrate	lb	90
" " in oz vials	oz	8
and Potassium, Tartrate, powd	lb	60
" " plates	lb	90
" " oz vials	oz	8
on, Tersulphate, Sol., U. S. P	lb	30
" Valerianate, oz vials	oz	35
½ and ¼ oz vials	oz	35
KERMES MINERAL	lb	1 75
LACTUCARIUM		3 75
" oz	oz	28
Lapis Calaminaris	lb	7
Lead, Acetate, purified	lb	43
" Chloride	oz	25
Iodide	oz	35
" Nitrate	lb	17
" Subacet. Sol., Goulard's Ext	lb	20
" Tannate	oz	30
Lime, Carb. Precip.		
" Hypophosphite		
" and Soda Hypophosphite		See Calcium.
Phosphate, precip		
Sulphite		
Sulpho-Carbolate		
tium, Bromide	oz	60
" Carbonate	oz	55
" Citrate	oz	55
" Iodide	oz	90
Lunar Caustic, pure	oz	90
" No. 2, 67 per cent. Nitrate Silver	oz	61
in cones with 5 per cent.		
Lupulin	lb	1 00
MAGNESIUM, Bromide	oz	50
Hypophosphite	lb	6 50
in oz vials	oz	42
Iodide	oz	55
Oxide, heavy (heavy calcined Magnesia) in bulk	lb	1 50
In square bottles, 12 in a box	doz	2 00
Do., do	gross	20 0
Sulphite	lb	85
Manganese, Black Oxide	lb	6
Bromide	oz	85
Carb	oz	30
Hypophosphite	oz	45
Iodide	oz	85
Phosphate	oz	50
Sulphate	oz	16
	lb	2 25
Meconin, ½ths	oz	20 00
Mercury, Distilled	lb	22
" Cyanide, in oz vials		50
" Iodide, Green, in oz vials	oz	25
" " Red, in oz vials	oz	30
" Nitrate, solution		15
" xide, Black, in oz vials	oz	35
Mercury, Sulphate, yellow	lb	1 25
" Sulphuret, black	lb	85
with Chalk	lb	40
Mercurial Ointment, ½ Mercury	lb	55
" " ½ "	lb	45
Morphia, Muriate	oz	5 25
" Bi-meconate, solution	lb	2 50
" Bromide, ½ths	oz	6 00
" Pure, alkaloid, ½ths	oz	6 50
Valerianate, ths	oz	6 25
NARCEIN	½ oz	5 50
Narcotin, ½ths	oz	2 00
OIL, TOBACCO		2 25
PIPERIN, in oz vials	oz	1 00
Podophyllin	oz	
Potassa, Caustic, common	lb	
" " white	lb	65
" with Lime	lb	
" Solution	lb	17
Potassium, in ½ oz vials	oz	3 50
" Acetate	lb	40
" Arsenite, Sol., Fowler's	lb	12
" Bi-carbonate, crystals	lb	30
Bichromate	lb	20
Bromide, incl. bottles	lb	80
" in 50 lb cs, incl. bot	lb	75
" granulated		80
" Carb, sal tartar	lb	16
Citrate	lb	1 00
Cyanide, fused	lb	70
granular	lb	1 00
purified	lb	1 10
Ferrocyanide	lb	32
Hypophosphite	lb	2 75
" in oz vials	oz	18
Iodo-hydrarg	oz	
Nitrate, ref'n'd, crystals	lb	16
" granular	lb	19
Permanganate, pure	oz	12
Phosphate	lb	2 25
" in oz vials	oz	15
Sulphate, crystals	lb	14
" " in bbls	lb	13
" powdered	lb	15
" " in bbls	lb	14
Sulphite	lb	80
Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
Sulphuret, Liver Sulphur	lb	25
Tartrate, Soluble Tartar	lb	30
Propylamin, Pure, liquid	oz	1 50
" Chloride, ½ths	oz	6 00

Pulvis Antimonialis	lb	80
QUINIA	oz	2 50
" Pure, alkaloid	oz	4 00
" Acetate	oz	3 70
" Arseniate	oz	5 25
" Bromide	oz	3 50
" Citrate	oz	3 25
" " with iron, sol	lb	7 80
" " " in oz vials	oz	52
" Ferrocyanide	oz	3 75
" Hypophosphite	oz	4 50
" Iodide	oz	3 50
" Muriate	oz	3 50
" Tannate	oz	2 00
" Valerianate, ½ oz vials	oz	5 50
" Pure	oz	4 50
RED Precipitate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	90
Rochelle Salt, powdered, in 50 lb boxes	lb	35
" " " in bbls	lb	34
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, in 50 lb boxes	lb	30
" in bbls	lb	29
al Acetosella	lb	85
' Ammoniac, powdered		
See Ammonium, Chloride, powdered.		
" Prunelle, balls	lb	40
" Tartar	lb	16
Salicin, in oz vials	oz	1 50
Santonin	lb	16 50
" in oz vials	oz	1 05
Silver, Bromide	oz	2 00
" Chloride	oz	1 40
" Cyanide	oz	1 90
" Iodide	oz	2 10
" Nitrate, crystals	oz	90
" Oxide, in oz vials	oz	1 55
Soda, Caustic, by lime	lb	55
" Chlorinated Solution of (Liquid Chloride of Soda)	gal	40
Sodium, in ¼ oz vials	oz	20
" Acetate	lb	40
" Bi sulphite, solution	lb	45
" Bromide	lb	2
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Chlorate	lb	1 75
" " in oz vials	oz	13
" Citrate	lb	1 00
" Hydrosulphate	lb	90
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 75
" " in oz vials	oz	18
" Hyposulphite	lb	7
" Iodide	lb	6 00
" " in oz vials	oz	40
" Nitrate, purified	lb	18
Sodium Permanganate	lb	1 15
" Phosphate	lb	22
" Ammonio, microcosmic salt	lb	1 25
" Pyrophosphate	lb	1 00
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" Sulphite, crystals	lb	22
" " granular	lb	45
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
Spirit Ammonia	lb	44
" " aromatic	lb	49
" Chloroform, U. S. P	lb	85
" Lavender	lb	44
" Nitrous Ether, U. S. P	lb	44
" Nutmeg	lb	44
" Pimento	lb	44
" Rosemary	lb	44
Strontium, Muriate	lb	30
" Nitrate	lb	23
Strychnia, powdered, in ¼ oz vials	oz	2 25
" Crystals, " "	oz	2 45
" Acetate " "	oz	3 25
" Bromide " "	oz	4 50
" Citrate, with iron	oz	20
" Muriate, ¼ths	oz	3 50
" Nitrate, ¼ths	oz	3 50
" Sulphate, ¼ths	oz	3 25
Sugar of Milk	lb	51
" " powdered	lb	56
Sulphur, Precipitated, pure	lb	28
" Iodide, in oz vials	oz	35
ZINC, Acetate	lb	60
" Bromide	oz	25
" Carbonate, Precip	lb	30
" Chloride, granular, in oz vials	oz	8
" " fused "	oz	8
" " solution, Medicinal	lb	22
" " Commercial	lb	11
" Cyanide, in oz vials	oz	25
" Ferrocyanide, in oz vials	oz	25
" Iodide, in oz vials	oz	45
" Lactate	oz	22
" Oxide, true	lb	20
" Phosphate	lb	1 40
" " in oz vials	oz	14
" Phosphide	oz	1 25
" Sulphate, crystals	lb	7
" " " in bbls	lb	6
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
" Tannate	oz	25
Valerianate, oz vials	oz	30
" ¼ and ⅛ oz vials	oz	30

Proprietary Articles, &c.

ALLCOCK'S Plasters	per gro	18 00
Allen's Lung Balsam	"	78 00
Ayer's Cherry Pectorial	"	91 50
" Sarsaparilla	"	93 00
" Pills	"	17 00
" Hair Vigor	"	19 00
BARRY'S Tricopherous	"	59 00
Barnes' Magnolia Water	"	79 00
Batchelor's Hair Dye	"	87 00
Blackman's Balsam		84 50
Boraxine, Cook's	"	20 00
Brown's Chlorodyne	"	51 00
Brown's Ess. of Ginger	"	43 50
Brandreth's Pills	"	19 50
Bromo Chloralum	"	44 00
Bryan's Wafer's	"	54 50
Burdsall's Arnica Liniment	"	33 50
Buckingham's Whisker Dye	"	43 50
Brown's Extract Valerian	"	36 00
Bluing, 2 oz., Bixby's, 33 per cent. dis	"	6 00
	"	00
Am. Wash Blue	per box	3 75
Ball Blue, H & M	per lb	30@32½
Camphor Ice, " H. & Co.'s	"	18 00
" " Baker's	"	18 50
" " Henry's		16 00
" " Hegeman's	"	18 50
Carbolic Soap Toilet, No. 3	"	22 50
" " Laundry	lb	15
Cod Liver Oil, Baker's	"	67 00
" " Fougera's		10 80
" " Hegeman's		74 50
" " Moller's		75 00
" " Roger's	"	6 00
" Nichols'	"	74 50
" Wilbor's	"	102 00
" Carbol'd, Wilson's	"	84 00
" " De Jongh's, in cs, 100 bot...gold.	"	54 00
" " Cook's	"	80 00
" " McKesson & Robbins		72 00
" " Caswell, H. & Co		74 50
Cough Cure, U. S. Cook's		17 00
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure	"	84 00
" Cough Balsam	"	30 78
Constantine Tar Soap		17 00
Cooper's Magnetic Balm		21 00
Costar's Rat Exterminator		16 00
Costar's Bed Bug Liquid		16 00
Costar's Insect Powder	"	16 00
Costar's Corn Solvent	"	15 00
DEEMS' Hepatic Pills	"	15 75
Dansiger's Fever & Ague Powders	per gro.	90 00
Drake's Plantation Bitters	per doz.	8 25
Dodd's Nervine	per gross.	80 00
Dalley's Pain Extractor	"	21 00
Duponcos' Pills	"	72 00
ELLIS' Magnesia, Citrate	"	23 09
" " Milk	"	43 2
FOSGATE'S Cordial		31 00
Florida Water, M. & L		72 00

GEDNEY'S Capsules.

cop.	No. 1, 10 50 C & C.	(No. 1, 15 00) (No. 2, 30 00) (No. 3, 45 00)	Less 15 per cent.
	No. 2, 19 50		
	No. 3, 29 00		

Greene's Powders, Toilet and Nursery	per doz	1 50
" Hair, Blonde & Dm'd	"	2 50
Grosvenor Belladona plastn, doz	"	10 20

CHARLES F. RISLEY,
Successor to Morgan & Risley, and Harral, Risley & Co.,
Wholesale Druggist,
No. 71 Warren Street, N. Y.

DEPOT FOR
RISLEY'S Pure Distilled Extract Witch Hazel, in 6 ounce bottles 25c
" " " " " 16 " " 50c
KNICKERBOCKER HOOF OINTMENT - - - $1 00
RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN, OR FEMALES' FRIEND - - - $1 00
PURE EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL in bulk, by gallon - - - $2 00

SEND FOR A WHOLESALE PROPRIETORY LIST.

WM. A. BREWER,
EXPORT AND GENERAL BROKER IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.,
NO. 57 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.
N.B.—The execution of French and Spanish orders a specialty.

COLD, HOOPING COUGH, GRIPPE
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST AND BRONCHIA
Against these kinds of discase, Delangrenier's *Pâte* and *Sirop* Pectoral of Narè are *the most efficient remedies;* success certified by fifty physicians of the Paris Hospitals. To be found in *Paris, 26, rue Richelieu*, and in *New-York at E. Fougera's.* (Beware of imitations.)

DODGE & OLCOTT,
Importers of Drugs, Essential Oils, &c. Manufacturers of Ammoniacal Products.
88 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
The best value in TOILET SOAPS is found in
Robinson's Indexical Large Oval Tablets.
Honey, Glycerine, White Glycerine, Brown Windsor, Turtle Oil, Oatmeal Glycerine, Palm Oil, White Windsor, Alpine, Sunflower, Poncine, Bay Leaf, Almond Meal, Rice Flour, Tar, Sand, Pumice, &c.
ALMOND MEAL SOAP.—Registered July 27, 1875. Rich in Sweet Almond Meal, Albumen, Glycerine, Balsams and Ottos. Its fine emollient properties are unexcelled by any Toilet Soap in use.
RICE FLOUR SOAP.—Registered July 13, 1875. An extra fine white Toilet Soap, with abundant, agreeable and lasting perfume.
OATMEAL GLYCERINE SOAP. — Registered June 8, 1875. Recommended for use in all extremes of weather. It is especially adapted to the tender skins of young children. Made exceedingly mild, it is far preferable to the best Castile.
CAUTION.
The only genuine Oatmeal Soap is ROBINSON'S OATMEAL GLYCERINE. It is the cheapest fine Toilet Soap in the world, and a perfect winter soap. Ask for ROBINSON'S OATMEAL SOAP.
The above Soaps are made only by the
INDEXICAL SOAP CO.,
ROBINSON BROS. & CO., BOSTON.

VASELINE
(Petroleum Jelly.)
FOR MEDICINAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PURPOSES, ALSO POMADE VASELINE, COLD CREAM AND CAMPHOR ICE.
CHESEBROUGH MFG'. CO.,
No. 115 Front Str., New York.
N. Y. Agents, ...Messrs. Colgate & Co.
London Ag'ts, Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co.

HAARLEM OIL.
SYLVESTER'S GENUINE
IMPORTED.
Depot, 270 Greenwich St.,
Formerly of 126 Canal Street.
M. COWARD, Proprietor.

SAGO FLOUR—500 BAGS BEST SINGAPORE
For sale by
GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane Street.

W. H. KINSLEY,
SPECIAL DEPOT FOR
NEW PATENT MEDICINES
Smith's Homœopathic Remedies
HAIR POWDERS,
Diamond, Blonde, Gold, Silver, &c.
CARMINE, GUM ARABIC, GLASS FROSTINGS GLUES, FINE COLORS, CHEMICALS, OILS, &c
47 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

LOUIS VOIGT.
Essential Oils and Extracts
97 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.,
SOLE AGENT FOR
JAEGER & CO., Messina, Italy.
E. SACHSSE & CO., Leipzig, Germany.
MERO & BOYVEAU,
Grasse, France.

EIMER & AMEND
Wholesale Druggists
AND IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
White and Brown Norway Cod Liver Oil.
Genuine Karlsbad Salts in ½ and ¼ lbs, in quantities to suit.
A FULL STOCK OF RARE DRUGS CHEMICALS, MINERALS, REAGENCIES, &c., constantly on hand
205 & 207 THIRD AVENUE,
COR. 18TH ST., NEW YORK

CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS.
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
IODIDE POTASS.,
BROM. POTASS.,
STRYCHNINE,
CARBOLIC AND MINERAL ACIDS, &c.
No. 29 Liberty Street, N. Y.

"Bell Brand" Venetian Red,
MANUFACTURED BY
DAVID STORER & SONS, GLASGOW.
HOBBS, POPE & CO., 174 High St., Boston, Agents for the U. S.
Send for Sample and Price.

H. J. BAKER. C. BRAKER, JR. G. B. FORR ESTER
H. J. BAKER & BRO.
215 PEARL STEET, NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CRYSTAL AND A. A. CASTOR OIL,
EPSOM SALTS, REFINED SALTPETRE, REFINED CAMPHOR, REFINED BORAX.
IMPORTERS OF
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, SAL SODA, BICARB SODA,
PRIME QUALITY AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS,
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, NITRATE OF POTASH,
DISSOLVED BONE, PURE GROUND BONE, and all chemicals for plant food.
Special Fertilizers for particular Crops.

JAMES E. HYDE,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Drugs, Seeds, Glycerine, Vanilla Beans,
American Isinglass, Irish Moss, Narcotic Herbs
Roots, Quicksilver, &c.,
Agent for WM. HADDON'S GOLD LEAF,
90 William Street, New York.

J.P. LAROZE'S SYRUPS.
Are Elegant, Palatable Preparations of Various Medicaments in Common Use.
They are highly recommended by the Medical Profession in France, and adopted by the Public at Large.
LAROZE'S SYRUP of Bitter Oranges, an Anti-Nervous Tonic. Recommended by Medical Men as a means of regulating the functions of the stomach and intestines, and as a powerful auxiliary of preparations of Iron and of the Iodide and Bromide of Potassium.
SEDATIVE SYRUP of Bitter Oranges and of Bromide of Potassium (Chemically pure). A sure sedative in diseases of the heart and of the respiratory and digestive organs, in neuralgia, and in sleeplessness of children during dentition.
DEPURATIVE SYRUP of Bitter Orange-Peel and of Iodide of Potassium. An efficacious medicament in strumous, tubercular, cancerous, and rheumatic affections, and in scrofulous swelling of the knee, tumors of the breast, and secondary and tertiary manifestations.
CHALYBEATE SYRUP of Bitter Orange-Peel, Quassia, Amara, and Proto-Iodide of Iron. The liquid form is the best for administering Iron in green-sickness, leucorrhœa, disorders of menstruation, anæmia, rickets, etc.
New York: E. Fougera & Co. Quebec: Giroux & Co. Montreal: Devins Bolton.
Sold in Paris by J.-P. Laroze et Co., 2, *rue des Lions, Saint-Paul.*

THE FIRE ON THE HEART.
THREE THINGS IN ONE.
VENTILATION OF A FIRE-PLACE.
RADIATION OF A STOVE.
CIRCULATION OF A FURNACE.
Pure air and an even temperature throughout a room.
Send for Circulars to THE OPEN STOVE VENTILATING CO., 167 Fulton St. N. Y.
HIGHEST CENTENNIAL AWARD GAINED.

LOUIS LUTZ. JOSEPH MOVIUS.

LUTZ & MOVIUS

15 Warren Street, New York,

IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Aniline Dyes, Dyestuffs, Chemicals, Etc.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

ALBANY ANILINE AND CHEMICAL WORKS

All GENUINE packages bear the Company's label and ours as Sole Agents.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867. ALSO DIPLOMA OF HONOR. (Highest Awarded.) VIENNA, 1873

Meister, Lucius & Bruening's ANILINE COLORS.

These Colors are entirely FREE from Arsenic or any other poisonous ingredients, and received the highest Medals at all the Industrial Exhibitions.

E. SEHLBACH & CO.,

HIGHEST HONOR. HIGHEST HONOR

(FORMERLY A. COCHRANE & CO.,)

Agents for Friedr. Bayer & Co's

PARIS, 1867 PARIS, 1867

ANILINE COLORS & DYESTUFFS,

No. 48 Beaver Street, New York.

All our Colors are Guaranteed Free from Poisonous Ingredients.

W. A. ROSS & BROTHER, *56* PINE ST., NEW YORK.

PURE BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

IN KEGS 100 LBS. NETT.

J. A. WEBB

DRUGGIST

ALCOHOL, COLOGNE SPIRIT, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. Etc.,

165 PEARL STREET,

Between Pine and Wall Streets. NEW YORK

FILE COVER.

Subscribers can be supplied with a handsome well made FILE COVER for preserving the REPORTER, at $1 50 post paid.

This is the best method for preserving your FILE, each COVER holding 52 numbers, with

"Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter"

inscribed in gilt letters.

IT IS NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL.

WM. O. ALLISON, *Publisher,*
42 Cedar Street, New York.

TRUSLOW & CO,

219 PEARL STREET AND 6 PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,

Importers and Manufacturers of

CORKS & CORKWOOD,

Manufacturers of Crescent Mills'

WHITING, PARIS WHITE, ETC.

Outfits for New Stores.

WARNER'S

Furniture Bottle,

Patented, Sep., 1875.

A new and handsome dispensing bottle, on foot or base, of great beauty and symmetry. No new store designed to be modern or handsomely appointed should be without them. Circulars with prices sent on application. All orders must be addressed to

W. H. Warner & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
1238 Market street, Phila.

J. M. ROSEGRANT,

218 CENTRE STREET, N. Y.,

CHLORIDE OF LIME,

1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ POUND PACKAGES.

Waterproof and Air-Tight Package.

Warranted to keep in any Climate.

None Genuine without the Trade-Mark.

Deutsche Droguerie. Drogueria Española.

LEHN & FINK

Wholesale Druggists,

IMPORTERS OF

SELECTED DRUGS FINE CHEMICALS,

ESSENTIAL OILS PHARMAC. PREPARATIONS, &c., &c.

160 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK,

Depot for SALICYLIC ACID.

ESTABLISHED 1836. NEW YORK

H. PLANTEN & SON,

MEDICINAL CAPSULES

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

EMPTY CAPSULES (5 sizes), for the easy administration of nauseous medicinal preparations.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

IMPORTERS OF SUPERIOR NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.

and Samples sent on application. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

L'EAU DE LECHELLE Vivifies and renovates the Blood, cures affections of the Chest Stomach and Heart; stops the loss of Blood, Hemorrhage, Extravasation Debility &c. (Terms Liberal.) To be had of all Chemists in America, and at

No. 12 Rue Petites Ecuries, Paris.

HARTMANN, LAIST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glycerin, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, &c.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We offer to the trade our DISTILLED, CHEMICALLY PURE, ANHYDROUS GLYCERIN, specific gravity BRAUME, equal to Price's or Bower's No. 1.

Also, DISTILLED GLYCERIN for NITRO-GLYCERIN, for which we refer to the principal manufacturers of Nitro-Glycerin; also lower grades for manufacturing purposes.

AGENTS; August Giese, No. 58 Cedar st., N. Y.; George H. Bush & Co., No. 27 Central st Boston; Wm. Gularey, No. 50 North Front st., Philadelphia; Leo Wolff, No. 66 Exchange pl., Baltimore

---

AUGUST GIESE,

Manufacturers' Agent in

Drugs, Chemicals & Essential Oils.

Sole Agent in the U. S. for SAAME & CO.'S LUDWIGSHAFEN CHLORAL HYDRATE. HERM. A. HOLSTEIN'S CONSTANTINOPLE AND KIZANLYK OIL OTTO OF ROSES. N. Y. Agent for HARTMANN, LAIST & CO.'S CINCINNATI GLYCERINE.

DEPOT FOR SALICYLIC ACID.

No. 58 CEDAR STREET.

WINCHELL'S PATENT OIL TANK.

Patented September 26, 1871.

Is constructed of galvanized iron and japanned. Has a wood bottom underneath the metal bottom. A pump, which may be removed to transfer oil from a barrel to the tank without loss. A drip pan, which will be found a clean and safe receptacle for measures and funnels. Any overflow in filling small cans runs into the reservoir below. The gauge stick marks accurately the quantity contained in the tank. A cover over all prevents the accumulation of dust, evaporation, and unpleasant odor of oil, and is secure from fire.

The tanks may be locked if desired.

Retailers and consumers of oil should have one as a matter of safety, convenience and economy.

EVERY TANK IS WARRANTED.

SIZES:—50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250 GALLONS.

Send for Price List to

GEORGE D. WINCHELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

JAPANNED, STAMPED AND PLAIN TIN, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WARE.

112 *and* 114 *WEST SECOND STREET, (N. W. corner Race), CINCINNATI, O.*

MÉDAILLE D'HONNEUR.

ASTHME | **NEVRALGIES**

CATARRH, OPPRESSION, COUGH, PALPITATIONS and all affections of the respiratory organs, are at once stopped and cured by the LEVASSEUR TUBES.

HEADACHE, CRAMPS OF THE STOMACH and all nervous diseases are cured at once by D^r CRONIER'S ANTI NEUVRALGIC PILLS.

Central stores at D^r LEVASSEUR'S, first-class chemist, 23, *rue de la Monnaie*, PARIS.

ALLEN'S STANDARD

OIL & LIQUID SAFE

For Druggists, Paint and Oil Dealers. General Store keepers, Manufacturers and all Retailers and Consumers of Oils and other Liquids.

Capacity from 10 to 4,000 gallons. Compartments from one to twenty different kinds. Send for our new Catalogue containg nearly four hundred sizes and modifications.

Correspondence with jobbing Drug and Grocery houses, through the West and South, with a view to selling these goods, solicited.

THE ALLEN OIL SAFE CO.,
FAIR HAVEN, VERMONT